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ABSTRACT

The United Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) is the largest country in area in the world and ranks third in world population. The geography and the people of the USSR are documented in a series of reproducible black and white maps and graphs designed for use as classroom instructional materials. Maps, graphs, charts, and tables with information about the Soviet Union, its people, land, industries, key facts, per capita income, largest cities, geographic and other comparisons with the United States, number of languages and ethnic groups, exports, imports, religion, foreign trade, agricultural production, and energy consumption and production are included in this document. (NL)

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MAP OF

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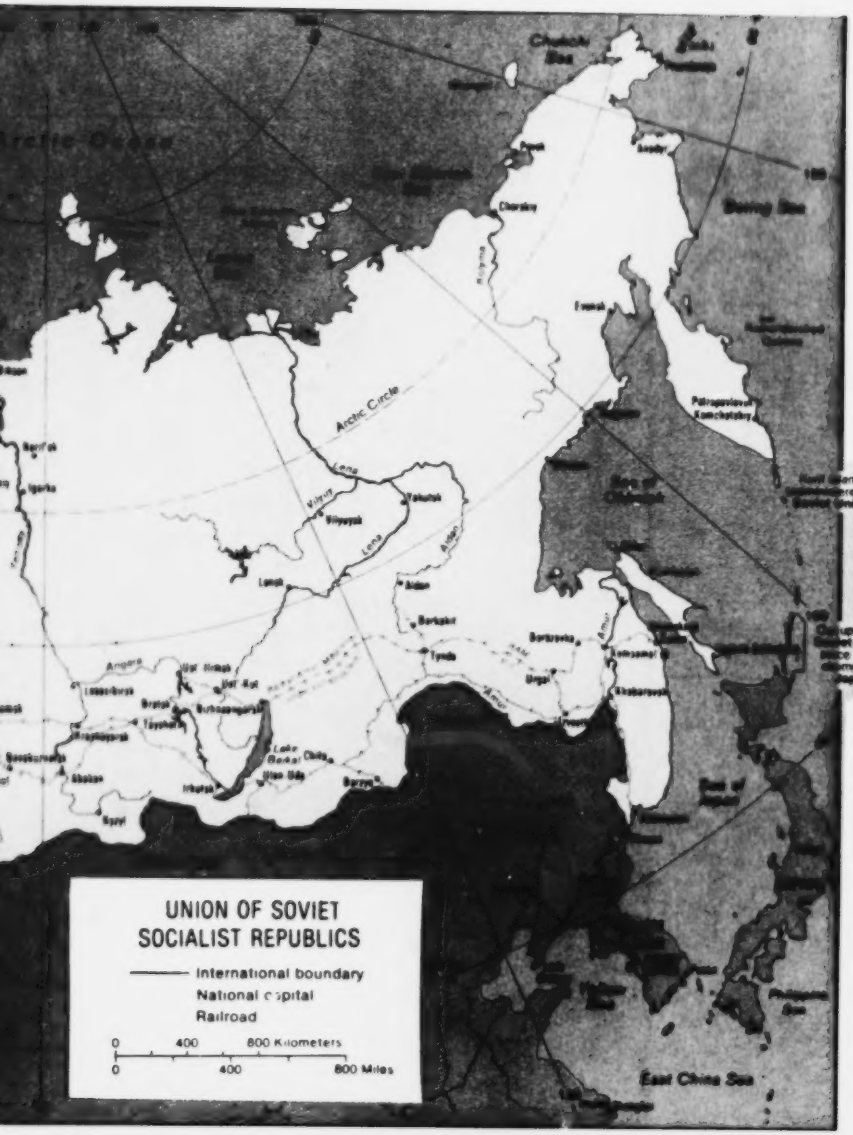
USSR



Source: U.S. Department of State 1985 Background Notes

THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE PEOPLE

The following two sections of text have been excerpted from the U.S. Department of State Background Notes, October 1985 [most recent to date] as printed in Countries of the World and Their Leaders Yearbook 1989. (Gale Research, Inc. Detroit, MI). Pp. 1263-1264.

GEOGRAPHY

The U.S.S.R. is the largest country in the world. Its territory stretches from the Baltic Sea across the northern Eurasian landmass to the Bering Strait, where an island belonging to the Soviet Union lies only 4.8 kilometers (3 mi.) from one that is part of Alaska. Most of the U.S.S.R. is above 50 degrees north latitude (Winnipeg, Canada lies on that latitude). The latitude of Moscow is the same as that of southern Alaska.

In the west, from the Pripet Marshes near the Polish border to the Ural Mountains, Soviet territory stretches over a broad plain broken only by occasional low hills. Crossing this plain to the south are a number of rivers, the most important being the Dnieper, which empties into the Black Sea, and the Volga, which empties into the Caspian Sea. Between the Black and Caspian Seas lies the scenic Caucasian Mountains.

The Urals mark the traditional division between European and Asiatic Russia. To the east are the vast Siberian lowlands and the deserts of central Asia. Beyond are the barren Siberian highlands and the mountain ranges of the Soviet far east. Farther to the east lie the higher mountain ranges, including the Pamirs, Altai, and Tien Shan.

The climate of the Soviet Union, though varied, tends to be long, cold winters and brief summers. In parts of the eastern Siberian tundra, temperatures of -68C (-90F) have been recorded, and the January average is about -51C (-60F). South of the tundra is a large forest belt covering more than half the country.

South of the forests are the steppes (prairies), where the soil is rich and dark. In this zone are located the "black earth" or *chernozem* soils, some of the best in the world. However, this zone is hampered by its rainless climate and desiccating flows of hot, dry air, the famous Russian *sukhovey*, so that it is not as productive as some areas of the world with less fertile soils. The steppes make up 12% of the U.S.S.R.'s area and contain two-thirds of the arable land.

A small subtropical zone lies south of the steppes along the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas. To the southeast, in the deserts of central Asia, rainfall amounts in some places to only 10 centimeters (4 in.) per year.

PEOPLE

The Soviet Union ranks third in world population (after China and India). Moscow and Leningrad are its most populous cities; Kiev, Tashkent, Baku, Kharkov, Gorky, Novosibirsk, Kuibyshev, Sverdlovsk, Tbilisi, Donetsk, Yerevan, and Omsk each have more than 1 million inhabitants.

More than 100 ethnic groups live in the U.S.S.R., but most are very small. Of the total population, 72% are Eastern Slavs. More than 70% of the Slavs (slightly more than one-half the total population) are Russians; the rest are Ukrainians and Belorussians, who live in the southwestern and western sectors of the European part of the U.S.S.R. The remainder of the population includes peoples belonging to Turkic, Finno-Ugric, Caucasian, other Indo-European, and less numerous ethnic groups, including Eskimos. Although each group has its own language, Russian is widely used and is promoted as a second language for all non-Russians.

School programs are governed by ministries of education in the various republics under the control and guidance of the national Ministry of Education, established in July 1966. The programs emphasize science, include the study of at least one foreign language (often English), and are permeated with political indoctrination. A limited number of elective subjects are being introduced in secondary schools on a trial basis for outstanding students. Otherwise, all students are expected to follow the same curriculum.

According to the provisions of a 1984 educational reform, Soviet children are to begin elementary school at age 6, following 1 or 2 (or more) years in state-operated nursery schools and kindergartens. The goal is to increase compulsory schooling to 11 years (from the previous 10) for all children between the ages of 6 and 17.

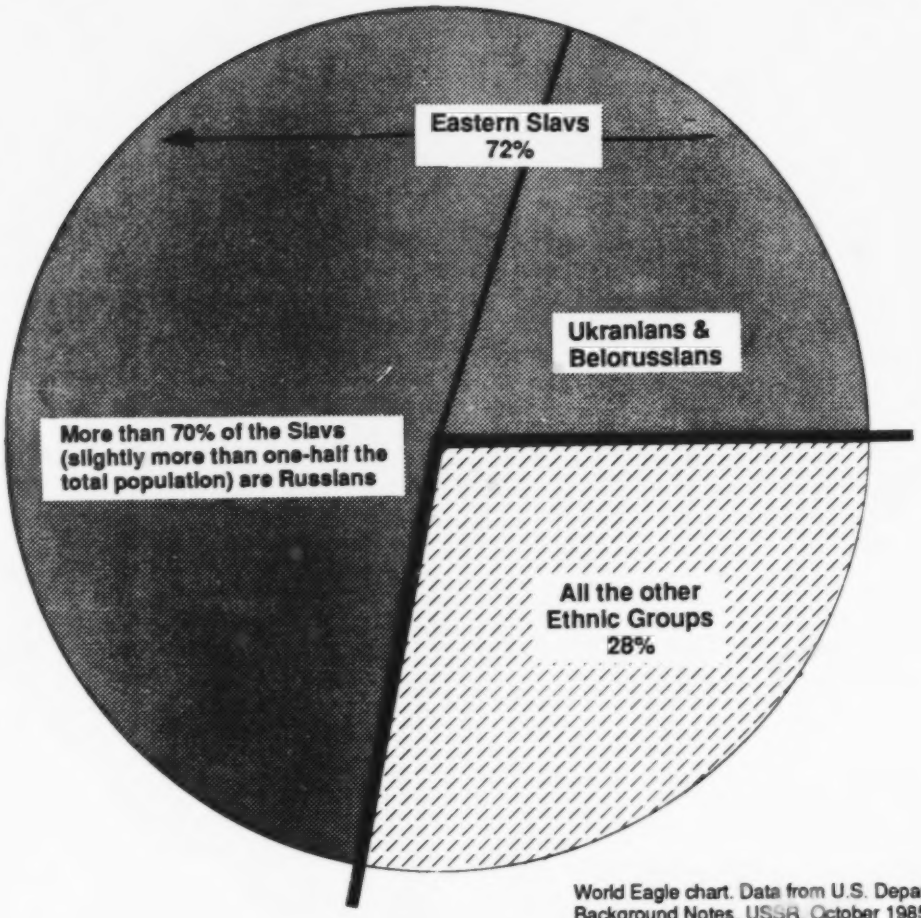
The Soviet Union also maintains an extensive network of vocational and professional schools, with classes lasting from 6 months to 2 years. These schools supply industry and agriculture with semiskilled and skilled labor. In most cases, students enter vocational schools after 7-8 years of general school; present policy envisions eventually providing all vocational students with a general secondary education as well. In addition, schools and institutions providing semi-professional and professional training are available. These generally require complete secondary education for admission. Graduates of the 2-5 year program become "middle-grade specialists."

A small proportion of 11-year school graduates may enroll in an institution of higher learning. Admission is highly competitive and is based on academic records; entrance examination scores; and, to some extent, on social, political, and ethnic background. A higher educational institution may be either a university (a center of general studies normally with a 5-year program) or a more specialized institute (where the course may last 4-6 years). In either case, the curriculum is only slightly less rigid than that of the general secondary schools, and political indoctrination courses are required. The costs of higher education are paid by the state, and students are given small monthly stipends.

Upon completion of a university or institute course of study, most students go to work in areas and jobs specified by national planning authorities. Eventually, a few may return to do post-graduate work in preparation for the advanced degrees of candidate of sciences or doctor of sciences.

THE DOMINANCE OF THE EASTERN SLAVS

More than 100 Ethnic Groups Live In The USSR, But Most Are Very Small



World Eagle chart. Data from U.S. Department of State: Background Notes, USSR, October 1985, as cited in Countries of the World and Their Leaders Yearbook 1989. (Gale Research, Inc. Detroit MI).

Ethnic Groups	Population (million)	Ethnic Groups	Population (million)	Ethnic Groups	Population (million)
Russians	137.4	Georgians	3.6	Chuvash	1.8
Ukrainians	42.3	Moldavians	3.0	Latvians	1.4
Uzbeks	12.5	Lithuanians	2.9	Bashkirs	1.4
Belorussians	9.5	Tadzhiks	2.9	Mordvinians	1.2
Kazakhs	6.6	Turkmen	2.0	Poles	1.2
Tatars	6.3	Germans	1.9	Estonians	1.0
Azeris	5.5	Kirgiz	1.9	Others	9.8
Armenians	4.2	Jews	1.8	Total Population	262.1

Source after T. Rakowska-Harmstone. "The dialectics of nationalism in the USSR". Problems of Communism, xxiii, no. 3; data from Naselenie SSSR, Moscow, 1980. (The total of 262.1 million falls short of the total population enumerated at the census -- 262.4 million. It is thought that the difference represents citizens of foreign states resident in the USSR) as cited in The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Russia and the Soviet Union. Cambridge University Press. 1982. P. 61.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE IN USSR

Congress of People's Deputies
New, representative supreme Government body

Holder, elected by secret ballot of the Congress, and accountable to it, will have broad powers in legislation and major programs, foreign policy, defense, and in other duties.

President
A new position. Service to be limited to two five-year terms.

Under the new structure, the Congress will elect a Supreme Soviet of 542 members to consider all legislative and administrative matters, plus other questions. Spring and autumn sessions.

The Supreme Soviet
(Formerly the supreme legislative body.)

Council of Ministers
The actual Government, the council is headed by the Prime Minister and includes about a dozen first deputy prime ministers and deputy prime ministers, plus the various ministers.

Presidium of the Supreme Soviet
It will be guided by the President and it will basically be a coordinating body, with a senior vice president, 15 vice presidents (one from each republic) and the chairmen of the Supreme Soviet committees and commissions.

World Eagle chart based on one in The New York Times, May 26, 1989. P. A6.

MAIN POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION

Reprinted with permission from Soviet Union: A Country Study. 1971 edition (first published as Area Handbook for the Soviet Union). Figure 1, page xviii.

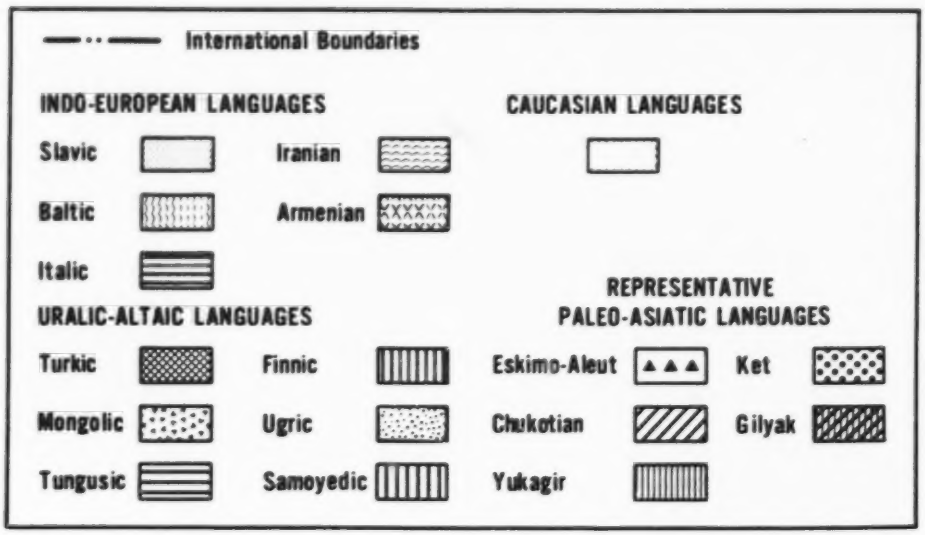
THE 15 REPUBLICS OF THE USSR

Republic	Area sq. mi.	Area sq.km.	Population est. 1986	Capital
Russian S.F.S.R.	6,593,391	17,076,882	144,000,000	Moscow
Ukraine SSR	233,089	603,701	50,900,000	Kiev
Kazakhstan SSR	1,064,092	2,755,998	16,000,000	Alma-Ata
Byelorussia SSR	80,154	207,599	10,000,000	Minsk
Uzbekistan SSR	158,069	409,399	18,500,000	Tashkent
Georgia SSR	26,872	69,598	5,271,000	Tbilisi
Azerbaijan SSR	33,475	86,700	6,700,000	Baku
Lithuania SSR [1]	25,174	65,201	3,600,000	Vilnius
Moldavia SSR	13,012	33,701	4,100,000	Kishinev
Latvia SSR [1]	24,595	63,701	2,600,000	Riga
Kirghizia SSR	76,641	198,500	4,000,000	Frunze
Tadzhikistan SSR	55,019	142,499	4,600,000	Duschambe
Armenia SSR	11,506	29,801	3,343,000	Erevan
Turkmenistan SSR	188,417	488,000	3,200,000	Ashkhabad
Estonia SSR [1]	17,413	45,100	1,542,000	Tallin

1 Soviet jurisdiction not recognized by the United States.

Sources: 1989 The World Almanac and Book of Facts. P. 258.

Map Key for: *Language Distribution in the Soviet Union*



This key is for the Map on the next page. →

LANGUAGE DISTRIBUTION IN THE SOVIET UNION

See Map Key on preceding page.

Reprinted with permission from Soviet Union: A Country Study. 1971 edition (first published as Area Handbook for the Soviet Union). Figure 5, page 183.

THE EIGHTEEN LARGEST CITIES OF USSR

World Eagle map. Data from 1989 The World Almanac and Book of Facts. P. 258.

------ Estimates for 1986 ------

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Moscow	8,714,000	Minsk	1,510,000	Dnepropetrovsk	1,166,000
Leningrad	4,904,000	Gorky	1,409,000	Yerevan	1,148,000
Kiev	2,495,000	Novosibirsk	1,405,000	Odessa	1,132,000
Tashkent	2,077,000	Sverdlovsk	1,315,000	Omsk	1,122,000
Baku	1,722,000	Kuibyshev	1,267,000	Chelyabinsk	1,107,000
Kharkov	1,567,000	Tbilisi	1,174,000	Donetsk	1,081,000

Map Key for: ***Climatic Regions of the Soviet Union***

This key is for the Map on the next page. →

—··— International Boundaries

● Cities and Towns

Climate Classification :

- ET Polar Tundra
- BS Dry steppe
- BW Arid desert
- C Long summer, mild winter
- D Continental short summer, severe winter
- H Highland with local variations
- a Warm summer, warmest month over 72° F.
- b Cool summer, four months above 50° F.
- c Cool summer, average of 50° F. or above for one to three months
- d Severe winter, coldest month below −36° F.
- f Humid, rain in driest summer month exceeds 1.2 inches
- h Average annual temperature below 64.4° F.
- w Dry season in winter

ET Polar Tundra

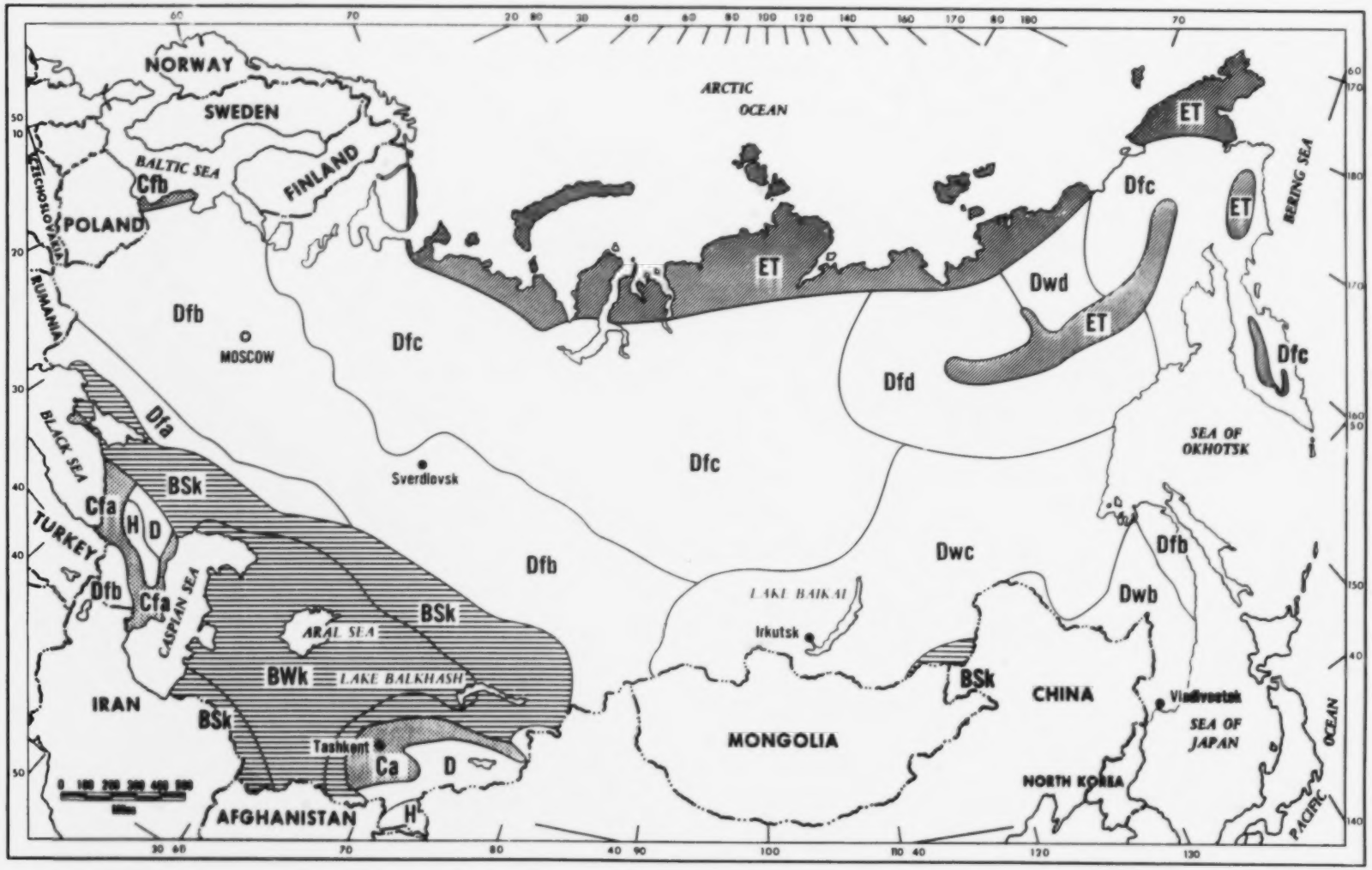
BS or BW

C Long summer, mild winter

D Continental short summer, severe winter

H Highlands—local variations

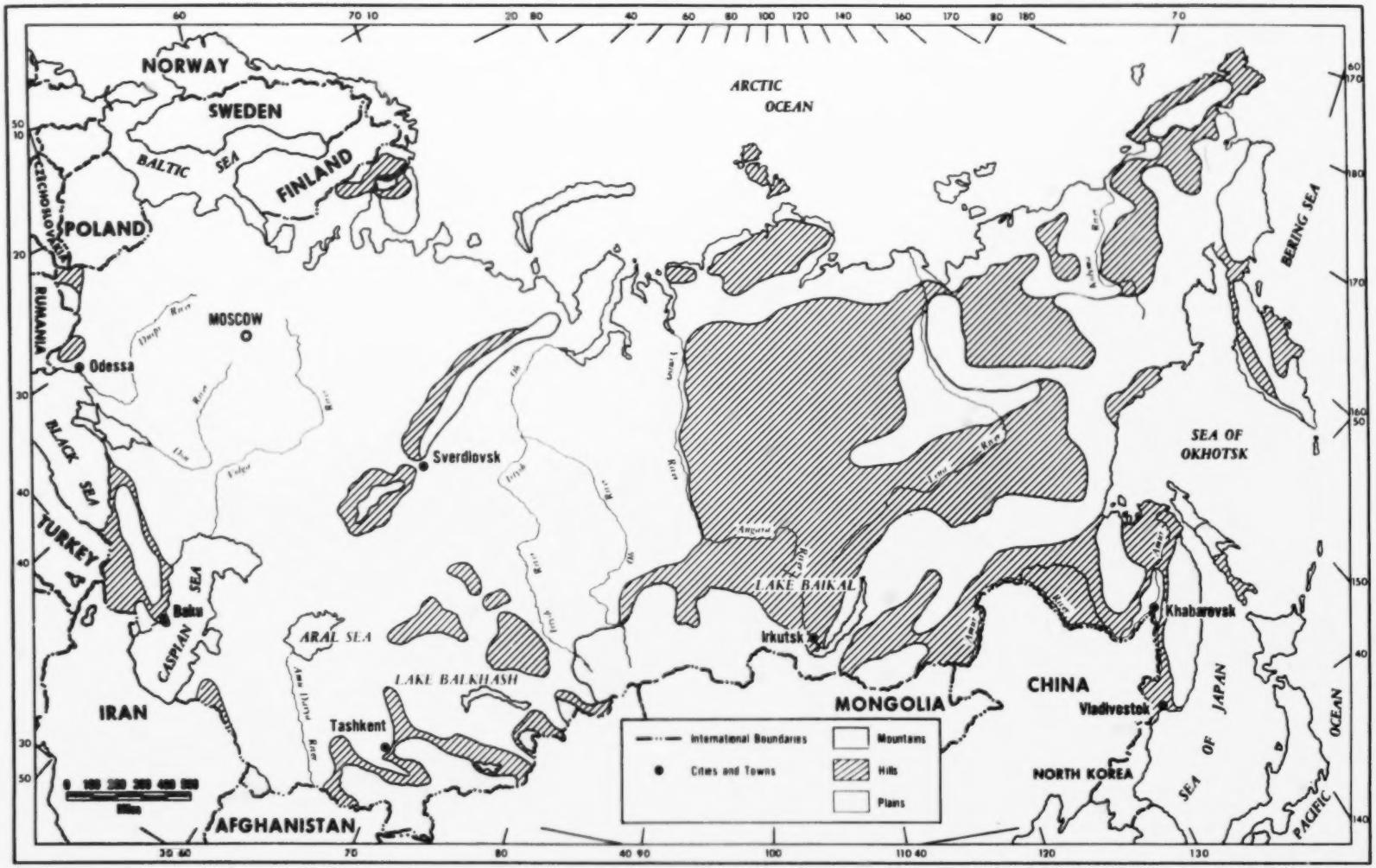
CLIMATIC REGIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION



See Map Key on preceding page.

Reprinted with permission from Soviet Union: A Country Study. 1971 edition (first published as Area Handbook for the Soviet Union). Figure 3, page 17.

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE OF THE SOVIET UNION



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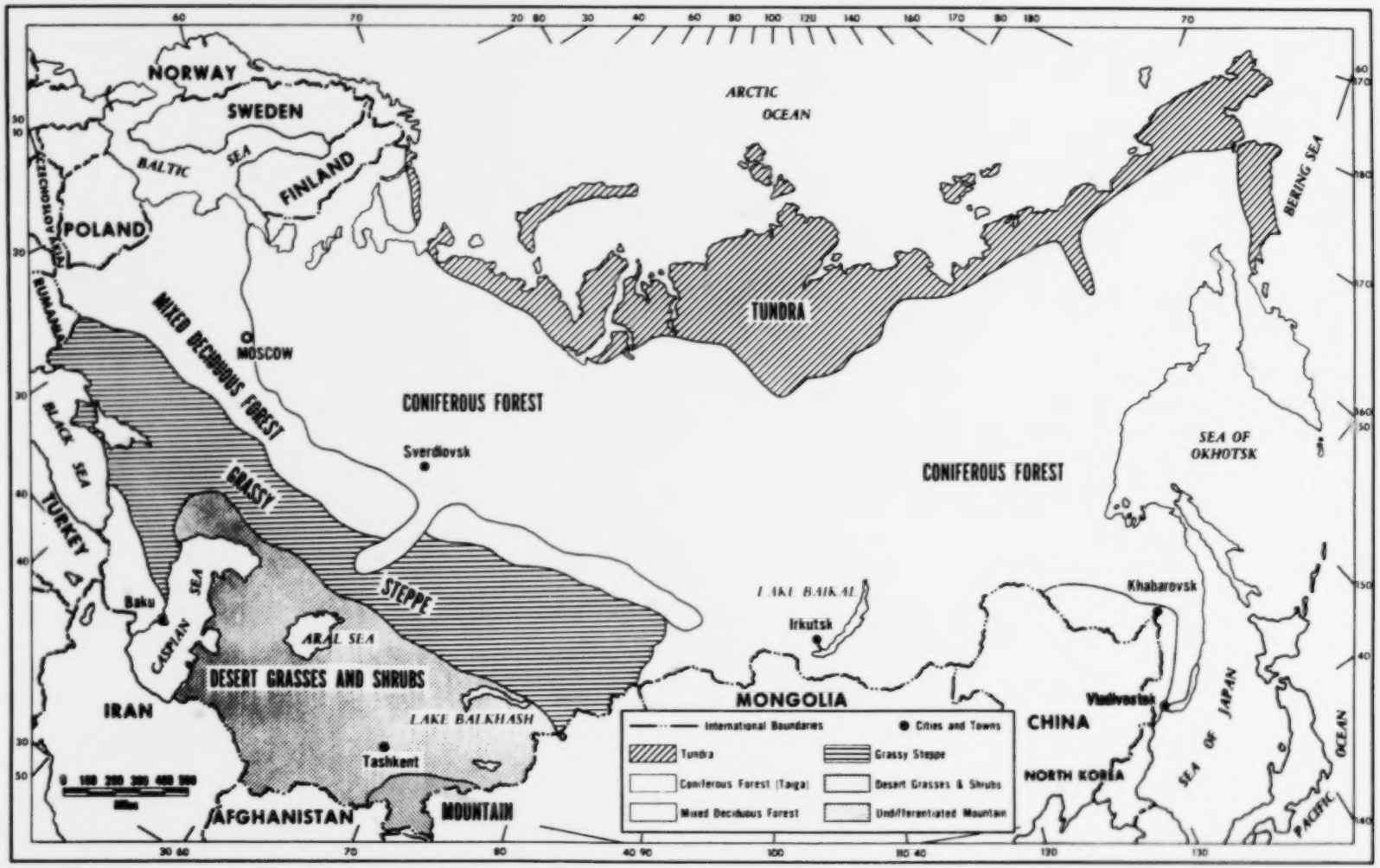
18

NATURAL VEGETATION ZONES OF THE SOVIET UNION



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Reprinted with permission from Soviet Union: A Country Study. 1971 edition (first published as Area Handbook for the Soviet Union). Figure 4, page 19.

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USSR IS APPROXIMATELY 2 1/2 TIMES THE SIZE OF U.S.A.

These outlines, perhaps somewhat unfamiliar to some viewers, are from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection.

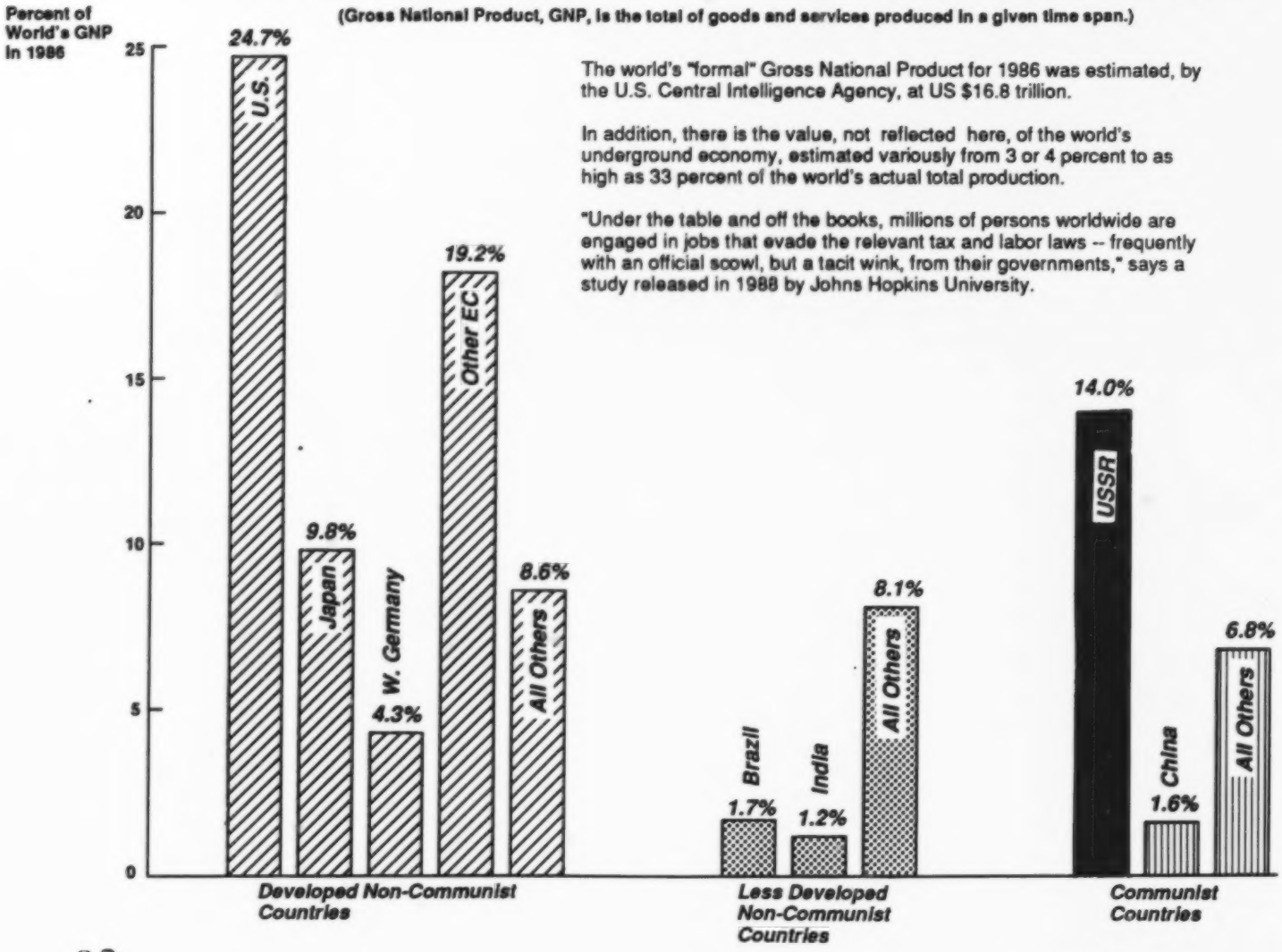
Total Area of USSR
8,649,496 sq mi 22,402,195 sq km

Total Area (Land & Inland Waters)
of the 48 Continental States of the U.S.
3,021,295 sq mi 7,825,154 sq km
(Total Area All 50 States 3,618,770 sq mi 9,372,614 sq km

Map: reprinted from EUROPE TODAY An Atlas of Reproducible Pages © 1985 World Eagle, Inc. Data from The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1989, pp. 408, 725.

A U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY ESTIMATED THE USSR PRODUCED 14% OF THE WORLD'S GNP IN 1986

(Gross National Product, GNP, is the total of goods and services produced in a given time span.)



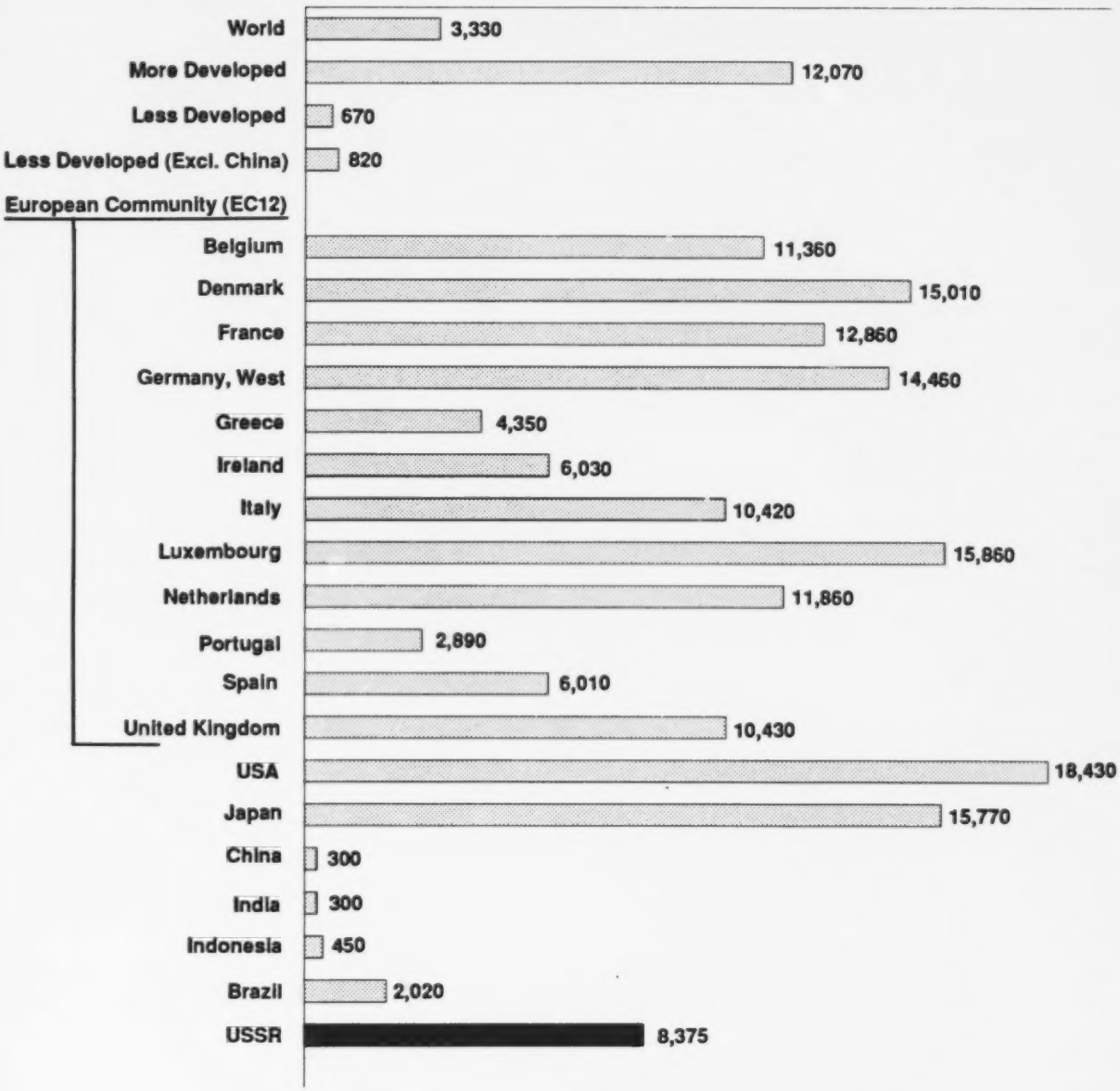
The world's "formal" Gross National Product for 1986 was estimated, by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, at US $16.8 trillion.

In addition, there is the value, not reflected here, of the world's underground economy, estimated variously from 3 or 4 percent to as high as 33 percent of the world's actual total production.

"Under the table and off the books, millions of persons worldwide are engaged in jobs that evade the relevant tax and labor laws -- frequently with an official scowl, but a tacit wink, from their governments," says a study released in 1988 by Johns Hopkins University.

World Eagle chart based on data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's Handbook of Economic Statistics 1987. (1988 Handbook not received by press time.)

USSR PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN 1986 (US$) COMPARED WITH OTHERS



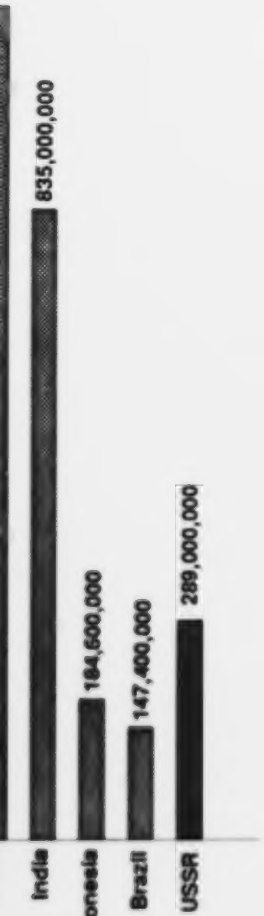
Kuwait	14,870	Brunei	15,390
Qatar	12,360	Switzerland	21,250
UAE	15,680	Canada	15,080

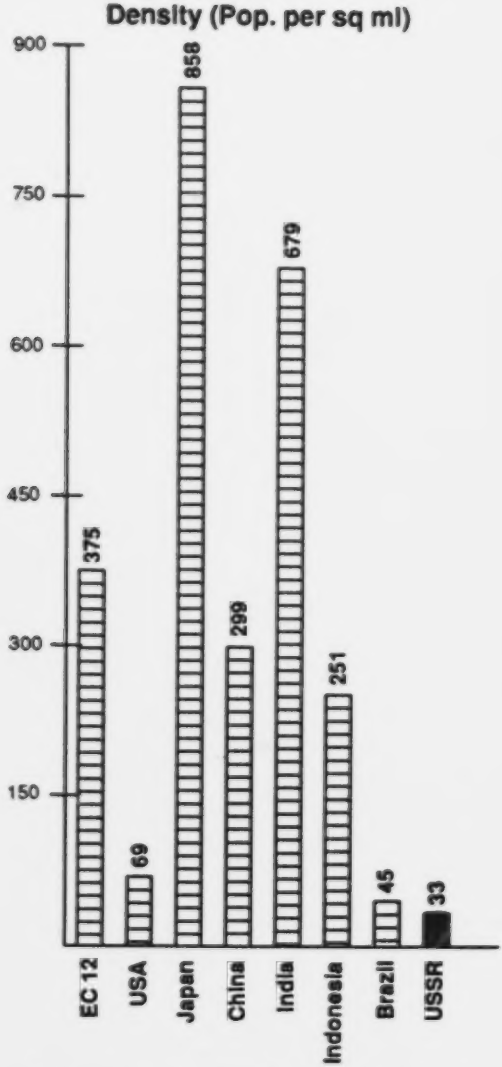
World Eagle graph. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet which advises: Gross National Product includes the value of all domestic and foreign output. Estimates are from The World Bank Atlas, 1988, except for the USSR, which is for 1986 and is from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1988.

STATISTICAL PRO

FILES WITH OTHERS

Est'd July 1989)





World Eagle graphs. Area figures from 1989 The World Almanac and Book of Facts. Population figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet.

SOME KEY FACTS

See regional map VIII

Geography

Total area: 22,402,200 km^2; land area: 22,272,000 km^2
Comparative area: slightly less than 2.5 times the size of US
Land boundaries: 19,933 km total; Afghanistan 2,384 km, Czechoslovakia 98 km, China 7,520 km, Finland 1,313 km, Hungary 135 km, Iran 1,690 km, North Korea 17 km, Mongolia 3,441 km, Norway 196 km, Poland 1,215 km, Romania 1,307 km, Turkey 617 km
Coastline: 42,777 km
Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm
Disputes: four sections of the boundary with China are in dispute (Pamir, Argun, Amur, and Khabarovsk areas); US Government has not recognized incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into Soviet Union; Habomai Islands, Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan islands occupied by Soviet Union since 1945, claimed by Japan; Kuril Islands administered by Soviet Union; maritime disputes with Sweden and Norway; has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation; Bessarabia question with Romania; occupied Afghanistan on 24 December 1979
Climate: mostly temperate to arctic continental; winters vary from cool along Black Sea to frigid in Siberia; summers vary from hot in southern deserts to cool along Arctic coast
Terrain: broad plain with low hills west of Urals; vast coniferous forest and tundra in Siberia, deserts in Central Asia, mountains in south
Natural resources: self-sufficient in oil, natural gas, coal, and strategic minerals, except bauxite, alumina, tantalum, tin, tungsten, fluorspar, and molybdenum; timber, gold, manganese, lead, zinc, nickel, mercury, potash, phosphates
Land use: 10% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 17% meadows and pastures; 41% forest and woodland; 32% other; includes 1% irrigated
Environment: despite size and diversity, small percentage of land is arable and much is too far north; some of most fertile land is water deficient or has insufficient growing season; many better climates have poor soils; hot, dry, desiccating sukhovey wind affects south; desertification; continuous permafrost over much of Siberia is a major impediment to development
Note: largest country in world, but unfavorably located in relation to major sea lanes of world

People

Population: 286,434,844 (July 1988), average annual growth rate 0.80%
Nationality: noun—Soviet(s); adjective—Soviet
Ethnic divisions: 52% Russian, 16% Ukrainian, 32% among over 100 other ethnic groups, according to 1979 census
Religion: 18% Russian Orthodox; 9% Muslim; 3% Jewish, Protestant, Georgian Orthodox, or Roman Catholic; population is 70% atheist
Language: Russian (official); more than 200 languages and dialects (at least 18 with more than 1 million speakers); 75% Slavic group, 8% other Indo-European, 12% Altaic, 3% Uralian, 2% Caucasian
Infant mortality rate: 25.4/1,000 (1986)
Life expectancy: 65 men, 74 women (1986)
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: civilian 150 million; 23% agriculture, 77% industry and other nonagricultural fields; shortage of skilled labor (1986)

Government

Long-form name: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; abbreviated USSR
Type: Communist state
Capital: Moscow
Administrative divisions: 14 soviet socialist republics (sovetskaya sotsialisticheskaya respublika) and 1 soviet federative socialist republic* (sovetskaya federativnaya sotsialistcheskaya respublika); Armyanskaya SSR, Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR, Belorusskaya SSR, Estonskaya SSR, Gruzinskaya SSR, Kazakhskaya SSR, Kirgizskaya SSR, Latviyskaya SSR, Litovskaya SSR, Moldavskaya SSR, Rossiyskaya SFSR*, Tadzhikskaya SSR, Turkmenskaya SSR, Ukrainskaya SSR, Uzbekskaya SSR
Constitution: 7 October 1977
Legal system: civil law system as modified by Communist legal theory; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: October Revolution Day, 7 November
Branches: executive—USSR Council of Ministers, legislative—USSR Supreme Soviet, judicial—Supreme Court of USSR
Leaders: Mikhail Sergeyevich GORBACHEV, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (since 11 March 1985); Nikolay Ivanovich RYZHKOV, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers (since 28 September 1985); Andrey Andreyevich GROMYKO, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet (since 2 July 1985)
Suffrage: universal over age 18; direct, equal
Elections: to Supreme Soviet every five years; 1,500 seats in 1984; 71.5% held by party members
Political party: Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) only party permitted
Voting strength: (1984 election) 99.95% of the 197,292,000 persons over 18 voted for Communist-sponsored single slate
Communists: over 18 million party members
Other political or pressure groups: Komsomol, trade unions, and other organizations that facilitate Communist control
Member of: CEMA, ESCAP, Geneva Disarmament Conference, IAEA, IBEC, ICAC, ICAO, ICCAT, ICCO, ICES, ILO, IMO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INRO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Source: United States Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1988.

KEY FACTS continued

Economy

GNP: $2,356.7 billion (in 1986 geometric mean dollars), $8,375 per capita; in 1986 percentage shares were—52% consumption, 33% investment, 15% government and other, including elements of defense based on 1982 rubles at adjusted factor cost); average annual growth rate of real GNP 2.5% (1971-86); average annual growth rate 2.2% (1976-86); 3.8% (1986)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 0.7% (1986)
Agriculture: grain (especially wheat), potatoes, sugar beets, cotton, sunflowers, flax; degree of self-sufficiency depends on fluctuations in crop yields, particularly grain; large grain importer over past decade
Fishing: catch 11.4 million metric tons (1986)
Industries: diversified, highly developed capital goods industries; consumer goods industries comparatively less developed
Shortages: phosphate fertilizer, pesticides, feed, natural rubber, finished steel products
Crude steel: 180 million metric ton capacity; 161 million metric tons produced, 569 kg per capital (1986)
Electricity: 338,000,000 kW capacity; 1,660,000 million kWh produced, 5,675 kWh per capital (1987)
Exports: $97,053 million (f.o.b., 1986); petroleum and petroleum products natural gas, metals, wood, agricultural products, and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods and arms)
Imports: $88,874 million (f.o.b., 1986); grain and other agricultural products, machinery and equipment, steel products (including large diameter pipe), consumer manufactures
Trade partners: $185.9 billion (1986); 67% Communist countries, 22% industrialized West, 11% less developed countries
Aid: total extended to non-Communist less developed countries (1954-86), $33 billion
Monetary conversion rate: official, 0.704 ruble=US$1 (1986 average); the exchange rate is administratively set and should not be used to convert domestic rubles to dollars
Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 145,600 km total; 50,600 km electrified; does not include industrial lines (1986)
Highways: 1,584,400 km total; 1,174,800 km hard-surfaced (asphalt, concrete, stone block, asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone); 409,600 km earth (1986)
Inland waterways: 123,200 km navigable, exclusive of Caspian Sea (1984)
Pipelines: 68,000 km crude oil, 21,000 refined products, and 175,000 km natural gas gas (1986)
Freight carried: rail—4,078 million metric tons, 3.83 trillion metric ton/km; highways—27.0 billion metric tons, 488.5 billion metric ton/km; waterway—649 million metric tons, 255.6 billion metric ton/km, excluding Caspian Sea (1986)
Ports: 53 major (most important—Leningrad, Riga, Tallinn, Kaliningrad, Liepāja, Ventspils, Murmansk, Arkhangel'sk, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Il'ichevsk, Nikolayev, Sevastopol', Vladivostok, Nakhodka), 180 minor; 58 major inland ports (most important—Astrakhan', Baku, Gor'kiy, Kazan', Khabarovsk, Krasnoyarsk, Kuybyshev, Moscow, Rostov, Volgograd, Kiev)
Civil air: 4,500 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 6,890 total, 4,530 usable; 1,050 with permanent-surface runways; 30 with runways over 3,659; 490 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 660 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Telecommunications: extensive network of AM-FM stations broadcasting both Moscow and regional programs; main TV centers in Moscow and Leningrad plus 11 more in the Soviet republics; hundreds of TV stations; 85,000,000 TV sets; 162,000,000 radio receiver sets; many satellite ground stations and extensive satellite networks

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Defense Forces

Branches: Ground Forces, Navy, Air Defense Forces, Air Forces, Strategic Rocket Forces
Military manpower: males 15-49, 69,432,000; 55,294,000 fit for military service; 2,235,000 reach military age (18) annually (with a range of 2-2.5 million in recent years)

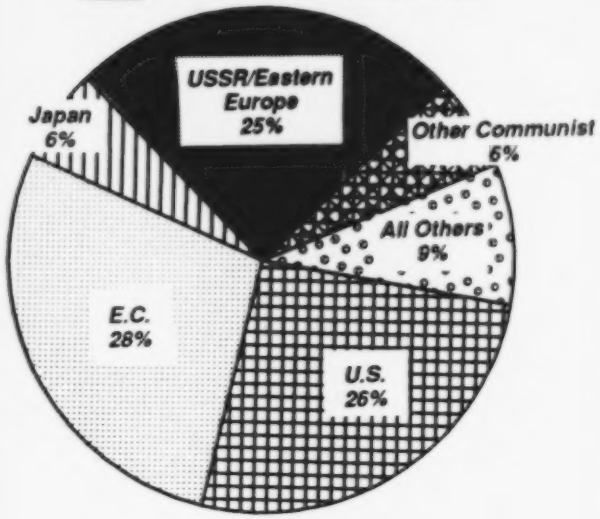
Source: United States Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1988

USSR NOW PRODUCES CLOSE TO ONE-FOURTH OF THE WORLD'S CRUDE STEEL

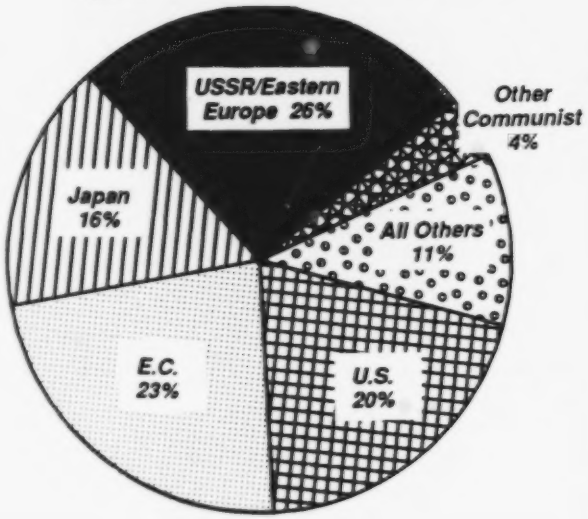
USSR/Eastern Europe* | Eastern Europe
European Community (EC) | Other Communist
Japan | All Others
United States

In 1960 USSR/Eastern Europe had 25%
Japan had 6%
U.S. had 26%
In 1986 USSR/Eastern Europe had 32%
Japan had 14%
U.S. had 11%

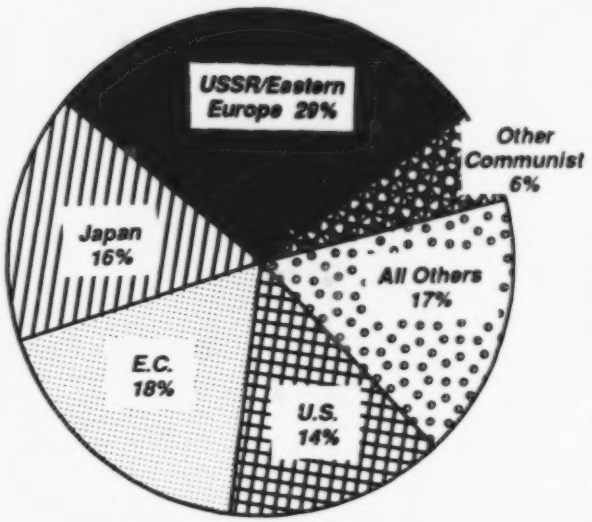
1960 Total: 346 Million Metric Tons



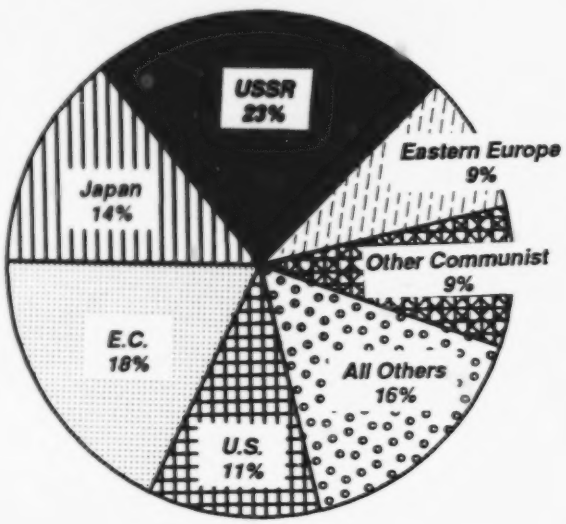
1970 Total: 594 Million Metric Tons



1980 Total: 714 Million Metric Tons



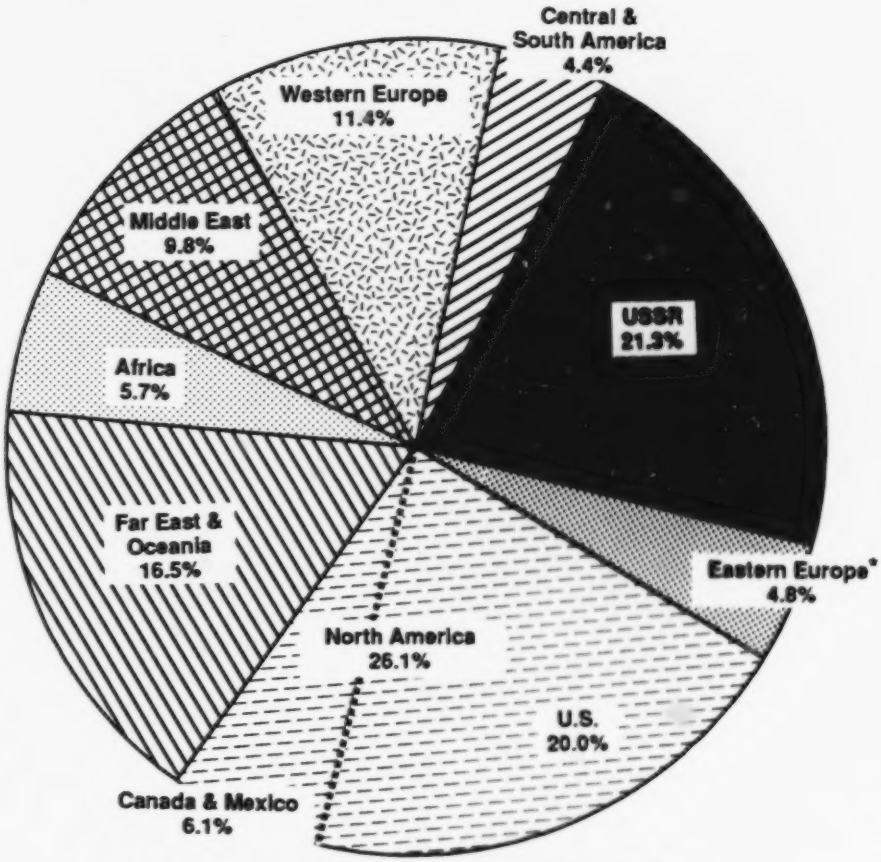
1986 Total: 688 Million Metric Tons



* Eastern Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania.

World Eagle charts based on those in U.S. Central Intelligency Agency's Handbook of Economic Statistics 1987. Pp. 18 & 152.

Slightly More Than The U.S.,
THE USSR IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF PRIMARY ENERGY



World Total: 321.33 Quadrillion (10 15) Btu

* Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania

World Eagle chart. Data from U.S. Department of Energy. Energy Information Administration. International Energy Annual 1987. Table HL1.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY: 1980 AND 1986

[Metric ton = 1.1023 short tons. See text, section 31, for general comments about the data. For additional data qualifications for countries, see source]

COUNTRY	ENERGY CONSUMED [1] (coal equiv.)				ELECTRIC ENERGY PRODUCTION [2] (bil. kWh)		CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION [3] (mil. metric tons)		COAL PRODUCTION [4] (mil. metric tons)	
	Total (mil. metric tons)		Per capita (kilograms)							
	1980	1986	1980	1986	1980	1986	1980	1986	1980	1986
World, total	**8,544.3**	**9,321.9**	**1,919**	**1,896**	**8,247**	**9,962**	**2,979**	**2,800**	**2,728**	**3,195**
United States	2,364.5	2,278.1	10,386	9,489	[5] 2,354	[5] 2,583	424.2	428.2	710.4	738.9
Algeria	24.8	28.5	1,327	1,273	7.1	12.7	47.4	27.9	(Z)	[6] (Z)
Argentina	49.3	53.9	1,746	1,737	39.7	49.0	25.3	22.3	4	4
Australia [7]	91.2	106.5	6,195	6,700	96.1	127.7	18.9	25.3	72.5	133.4
Austria	30.5	30.2	4,058	4,024	42.0	44.1	1.5	1.1	(Z)	(Z)
Bahrain	4.4	6.6	12,651	14,664	1.7	3.0	2.4	2.1	(NA)	(NA)
Bangladesh	3.8	6.4	44	62	2.7	5.1	(Z)	(Z)	(X)	(X)
Belgium	59.1	55.3	5,997	5,577	53.6	57.6	(X)	(X)	6.3	[6] 5.6
Brazil	92.5	105.4	783	761	139.5	201.6	9.1	28.8	5.2	7.4
Bulgaria	47.3	52.7	5,254	5,780	34.8	41.8	[6] .3	[6] .3	.3	.2
Burma	2.2	3.2	62	85	1.3	2.2	1.6	[6] 1.4	(Z)	[6] 1
Canada	254.2	249.1	10,547	9,694	377.5	468.6	70.4	72.1	20.2	30.5
Chile	11.4	11.3	1,025	921	11.8	14.8	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.6
China: Mainland	562.8	742.8	571	706	300.6	444.1	105.9	130.6	595.8	[6] 840.0
Taiwan [8]	37.8	49.8	2,126	2,550	43.8	63.4	.2	.1	2.6	1.7
Colombia	23.8	22.8	923	779	22.9	27.0	6.5	15.7	4.9	[6] 10.7
Cuba	13.6	14.4	1,394	1,424	9.9	13.2	.3	.9	(X)	(X)
Czechoslovakia	97.4	97.8	6,364	6,258	72.7	84.8	.1	.1	[6] 28.3	[6] 25.7
Denmark	26.9	27.3	5,254	5,331	27.1	30.7	.3	3.6	(X)	(X)
East Germany	121.8	133.3	7,276	7,944	98.8	115.3	.1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Ecuador	5.7	6.3	708	656	3.4	5.3	10.4	14.6	(NA)	(NA)
Egypt	20.1	33.7	488	702	18.9	25.1	29.4	40.2	(X)	(X)
Ethiopia	9	8	27	19	7	8	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
Finland	26.4	27.6	5,514	5,623	[5] 38.7	[5] 46.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
France [10]	237.3	212.8	4,409	3,881	[5] 246.4	[5] 343.0	1.2	2.9	[6] 20.2	[6] 16.3
Greece	20.1	24.3	2,088	2,455	22.7	28.2	(Z)	1.3	(X)	(X)
Hong Kong	7.3	10.0	1,448	1,764	12.6	21.4	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)
Hungary	40.6	39.9	3,787	3,735	23.9	28.1	2.0	2.0	[6] 3.1	[6] 2.3
India	139.4	210.2	202	272	119.3	202.6	9.4	31.1	109.1	166.1
Indonesia	34.7	47.5	230	280	14.2	29.9	77.6	71.0	3	1.7
Iran	[11] 45.7	52.8	[11] 1,177	1,150	[11] 22.4	36.8	[11] 72.7	[6] 93.4	[6, 11] .9	[6] .8
Iraq	10.7	11.1	807	678	11.4	18.9	130.1	82.7	(NA)	(NA)
Ireland	11.1	13.0	3,268	3,556	10.9	12.3	(X)	(X)	1	1
Israel	8.8	11.0	2,273	2,546	12.5	16.3	(Z)	(Z)	(X)	(X)
Italy [12]	174.9	184.2	3,112	3,211	185.7	189.0	1.8	2.5	[6] (Z)	(Z)
Japan	434.8	440.2	3,726	3,625	577.5	671.8	4	.6	18.0	16.0
Kuwait [13]	6.9	14.7	5,019	7,773	9.4	17.3	84.1	71.5	(NA)	(NA)
Libya	7.3	13.5	2,456	3,597	4.8	9.0	88.3	49.7	(X)	(X)
Malaysia	12.2	16.7	882	1,048	10.2	16.1	13.2	24.5	(X)	(X)
Mexico	118.6	129.8	1,709	1,604	[5] 67.0	[5] 97.5	99.9	[6] 126.2	7.0	[6] 8.5
Morocco	6.4	7.3	319	323	4.9	7.2	(Z)	[6] (Z)	7	[6] 8
Netherlands	93.0	104.8	6,543	7,200	64.8	67.1	1.3	4.6	(Z)	[14] (Z)
New Zealand	10.0	13.1	3,152	3,910	22.0	28.2	.3	[6] 1.3	2.0	[6] 2.1
Nigeria	11.0	16.9	136	171	7.2	9.9	104.2	72.8	.2	.1
North Korea	48.5	57.9	2,713	2,771	35.0	50.0	(X)	(X)	[6] 36.0	[6] 39.5
Norway [15]	26.3	27.5	6,423	6,618	84.1	96.4	24.6	40.5	.3	.6
Pakistan	16.6	25.6	191	249	15.3	25.8	.5	1.9	1.5	2.1
Peru	12.0	10.6	693	524	9.8	12.8	9.6	8.8	[6] 1	[6] 2
Philippines	16.7	13.7	346	246	17.9	22.3	.5	.3	.3	1.2
Poland	176.8	176.2	4,935	4,700	121.9	140.3	.3	.2	193.1	192.1
Portugal	11.2	13.5	1,153	1,318	15.3	20.2	(X)	(X)	.2	.2
Romania	100.0	103.9	4,505	4,483	67.5	71.6	11.5	[6] 10.5	8.1	[6] 8.7
Saudi Arabia [13]	25.3	49.8	2,745	4,148	18.9	32.9	495.9	251.7	(NA)	(NA)
South Africa [16]	90.2	106.2	2,751	2,779	90.4	122.3	(X)	(X)	116.6	175.7
South Korea	52.3	68.2	1,373	1,625	40.1	69.8	(X)	(X)	18.6	24.3
Soviet Union	1,473.1	1,797.2	5,549	6,389	1,293.9	1,598.9	603.2	615.0	492.9	512.9
Spain	88.4	85.3	2,359	2,199	110.5	127.7	1.6	1.9	[6] 13.1	[6] 16.0
Sudan	1.5	1.5	82	67	1.0	1.1	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
Sweden	44.5	40.8	5,376	4,893	96.7	138.0	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Switzerland [17]	23.3	25.6	3,636	3,990	[5] 48.1	[5] 54.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Syria	7.3	13.1	835	1,198	3.8	7.0	8.3	9.3	(X)	(X)
Tanzania	.8	.9	44	38	.7	.9	(X)	(X)	(Z)	[6] (Z)
Thailand	17.3	23.6	372	451	15.1	25.9	(Z)	1.1	(Z)	(Z)
Trinidad and Tobago	7.5	9.1	6,992	7,587	2.0	3.3	11.0	8.7	(NA)	(NA)
Tunisia	4.1	5.2	639	712	2.8	4.2	5.6	5.2	(X)	(X)
Turkey	31.9	49.0	718	974	23.3	39.7	2.3	2.4	3.6	3.5
United Arab Emirates	16.8	9.7	17,188	6,991	6.3	6.7	82.8	[6] 66.2	(NA)	(NA)
United Kingdom	271.0	302.3	4,850	5,363	284.9	298.2	78.9	121.2	[6] 130.1	[6] 108.1
Venezuela	49.0	60.1	3,140	3,380	35.9	46.7	114.8	94.0	(Z)	.1
Vietnam	6.6	7.3	122	120	3.8	5.2	(NA)	(NA)	5.2	[6] 5.5
West Germany	359.4	344.5	5,829	5,672	368.8	406.4	4.6	[18] 5.6	94.5	87.1
Yugoslavia	48.0	56.9	2,152	2,440	59.4	77.4	4.2	4.2	.4	.4
Zaire	2.0	2.1	69	67	4.2	4.6	1.0	[6] 1.3	1	[6] .1
Zambia	2.3	1.9	403	281	[6] 9.2	[6] 10.1	(X)	(X)	6	6

NA Not available. X Not applicable. Z Less than 50,000 metric tons. [1] Based on apparent consumption of coal, lignite, petroleum products, natural gas, and hydro, nuclear, and geothermal electricity. [2] Comprises production by utilities generating primarily for public use, and production by industrial establishments generating primarily for own use. Relates to production at generating centers, including station use and transmission losses. [3] Includes shale oil, but excludes natural gasoline. [4] Excludes lignite and brown coal, except as noted. [5] Net production, i.e. excluding station use. [6] United Nations Statistical Office estimate. [7] For year ending June 30 of year shown. [8] Includes slumes. [9] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data from Republic of China publications. [10] Includes Monaco. [11] For year ending March 20 of year shown. [12] Includes San Marino. [13] Includes share of production and consumption in the Neutral Zone. [14] Includes patent fuel and hard coal briquettes. [15] Includes Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands. [16] Includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland. [17] Includes Liechtenstein. [18] Includes inputs other than crude petroleum and natural gas liquids.

Source: Except as noted, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, NY, *Energy Statistics Yearbook, 1986* (Copyright.)

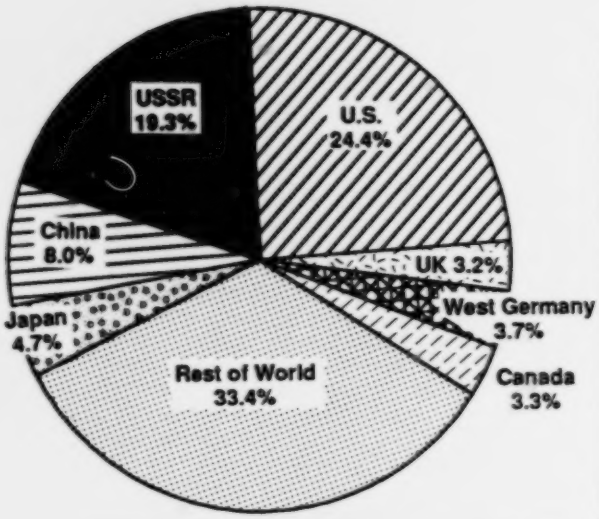
Source: 1989 Statistical Abstract of the United States. Table 1433, P. 833.

USSR IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S TOP ENERGY PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS

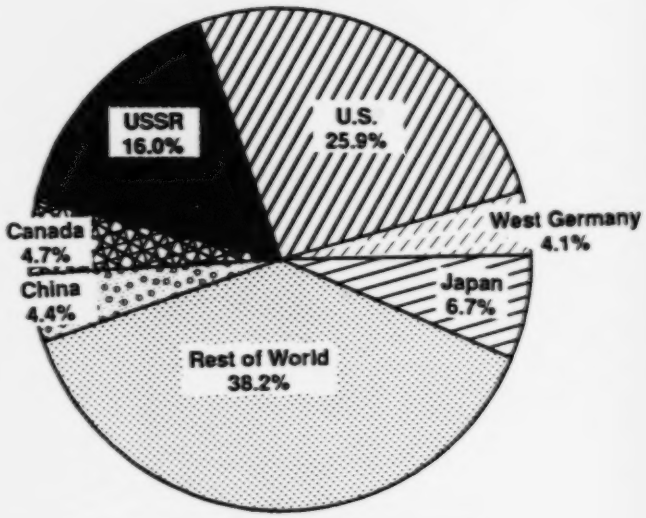
(Data for Year 1986)

-- Also See Table on Preceding Page --

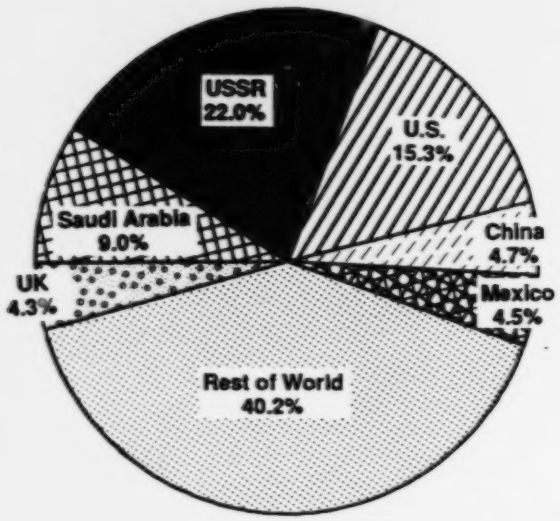
The Top Seven
ENERGY CONSUMED
(Shares of World Total)



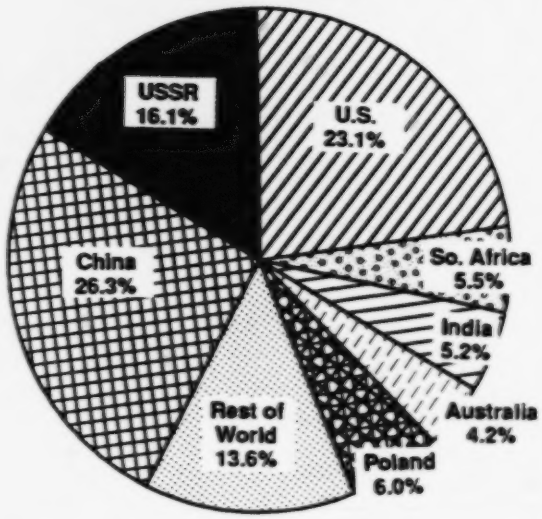
The Top Six
ELECTRIC ENERGY PRODUCTION
(Shares of World Total)



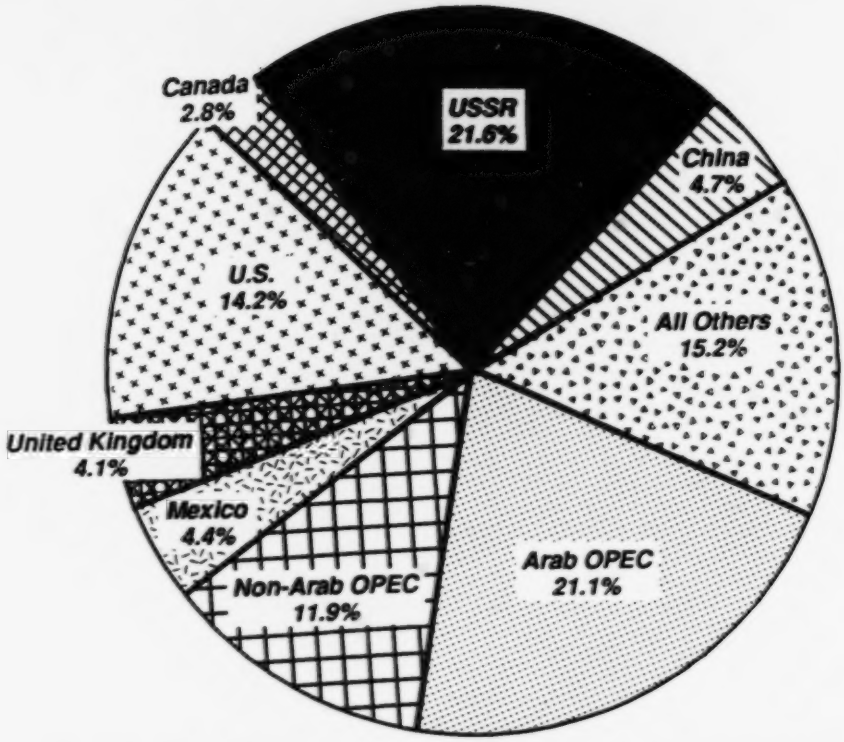
The Top Six
CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION
(Shares of World Total)



The Top Seven
COAL PRODUCTION
(Shares of World Total)



World Eagle charts. Data from 1989 Statistical Abstract of the United States. Table 1433. P. 833.



USSR SHARE OF WORLD OIL PRODUCTION ESTIMATED AT 21.6% FOR 1988.

Total World Production (1,000 b/d); 57,703.0

World Shares Produced by the 13 OPEC Member Nations

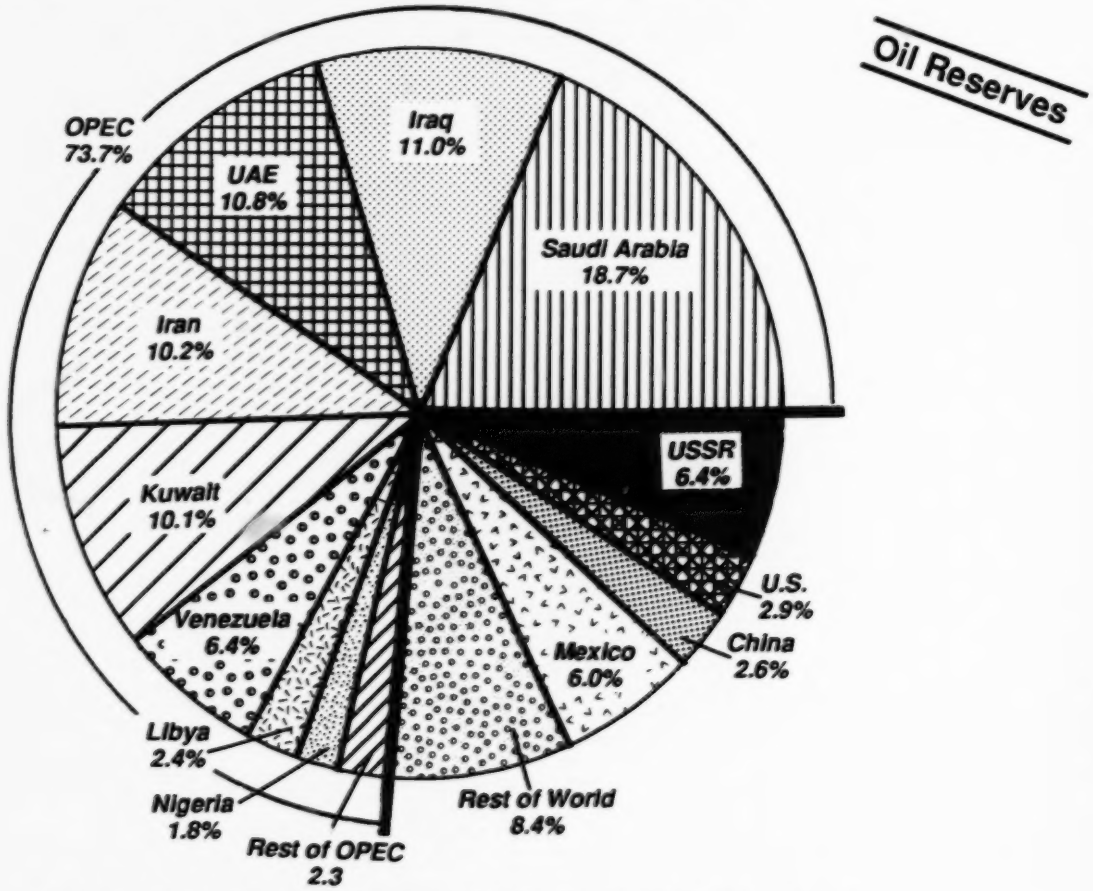
(Percent of World Production)

Arab OPEC		Non-Arab OPEC	
Algeria	1.2%	Ecuador	0.5%
Iraq	4.6	Gabon	0.3
Kuwait	2.2	Indonesia	2.0
Libya	1.8	Iran	3.8
Qatar	0.6	Nigeria	2.4
Saudi Arabia	8.2	Venezuela	2.9
UAE	2.5	TOTAL	11.9%
TOTAL	21.1%		

World Eagle chart and table. Data from "The Worldwide Report" by Oil and Gas Journal, December 26, 1988.

USSR'S SHARE OF THE WORLD'S ESTIMATED PROVED RESERVES OF OIL IS ONLY 6.4%, BUT ONLY 5 COUNTRIES ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE MORE.

All reserves figures except those for the USSR are reported as proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. USSR figures are "explored reserves" which includes proved, probable, and some possible.



Total Estimated Proved Reserves of Oil: 907,442,751 (1,000 bbl)

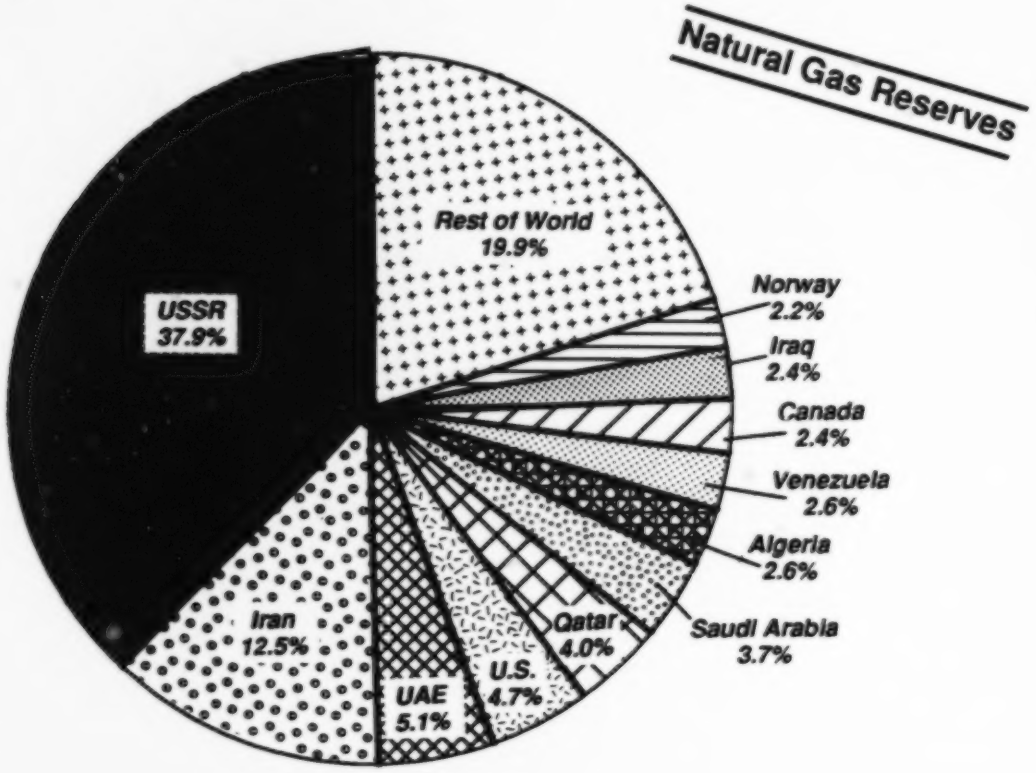
		(1,000 bbl)				(1,000 bbl)	
*1.	Saudi Arabia	166,970,000	18.7%	*12.	Nigeria	16,000,000	1.8%
*2.	Iraq	100,000,000	11.0%	13.	Norway	10,435,000	1.1%
*3.	UAE	98,105,000	10.8%	*14.	Algeria	8,400,000	0.9%
*4.	Iran	92,850,000	10.2%	*15.	Indonesia	8,250,000	0.9%
*5.	Kuwait	91,920,000	10.1%	16.	Canada	6,785,514	0.7%
				17.	India	6,354,200	0.7%
6.	USSR	58,500,000	6.4%				
*7.	Venezuela	58,083,000	6.4%	18.	Divided (Neutral) Zone	5,210,000	0.6%
8.	Mexico	54,110,000	6.0%	19.	United Kingdom	5,175,000	0.6%
9.	U.S.	26,500,000	2.9%	20.	Egypt	4,300,000	0.5%
10.	China	23,550,000	2.6%	21.	Oman	4,071,160	0.4%
*11.	Libya	22,000,000	2.4%	22.	Yemen, South	3,380,000	0.4%
				*23.	Qatar	3,150,000	0.3%

*These eleven are members of OPEC. Ecuador and Gabon are also.

World Eagle chart and table. Data from "The Worldwide Report" by Oil and Gas Journal, December 26, 1988.

USSR HAS FAR AND AWAY THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHARE OF NATURAL GAS RESERVES

All reserves figures except those for the USSR and Canada are reported as proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. USSR figures are "explored reserves" which includes proved, probable, and some possible. Canadian gas figure, under criteria adopted by Canadian Petroleum Association for the first time in 1980, includes proved and some probable.



WORLD: 3,955,341 (10^9 cu.ft.)

		(10^9 cu.ft.)				(10^9 cu.ft.)	
1.	USSR	1,500,000	37.9%	13.	Indonesia	83,590	2.1%
2.	Iran	494,400	12.5%	14.	Mexico	74,831	1.9%
3.	UAE	201,515	5.1%	15.	Netherlands	62,507	1.6%
4.	U.S.	187,200	4.7%	16.	Malaysia	51,700	1.3%
5.	Qatar	156,700	4.0%	17.	Kuwait	42,500	1.1%
6.	Saudi Arabia	145,848	3.7%	18.	China	31,700	0.8%
7.	Algeria	104,200	2.6%	19.	Argentina	26,700	0.7%
8.	Venezuela	102,243	2.6%	20.	Libya	25,700	0.6%
9.	Canada	95,100	2.4%	21.	India	22,861	0.6%
10.	Iraq	95,000	2.4%	22.	United Kingdom	22,740	0.6%
11.	Norway	85,500	2.2%	23.	Pakistan	17,722	0.4%
12.	Nigeria	85,000	2.1%	24.	Australia	16,633	0.4%

World Eagle chart and table. Data from "The Worldwide Report," by Oil and Gas Journal, December 26, 1988.

NUCLEAR GENERATING UNITS OPERABLE WORLDWIDE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1987

Numbers and Capacities

In Countries With Centrally Planned Economies

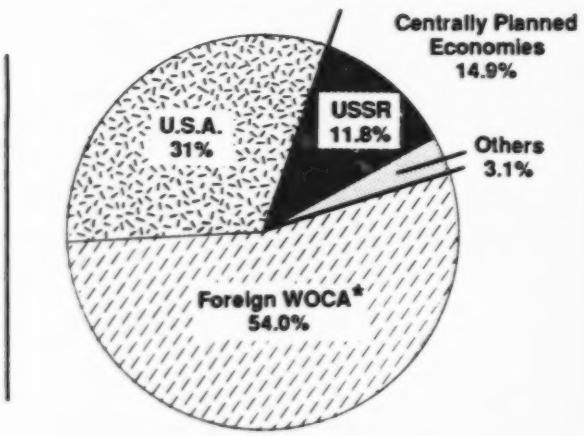
	Number of Units	Capacity (Net MWe)
USSR	54	35,536
Bulgaria	5	2,713
Czechoslovakia	9	3,264
Germany, East	5	1,702
Hungary	4	1,640
Total	77	44,855

In Foreign WOCA (World Outside Centrally Planned Economic Areas)

	Number of Units	Capacity (Net MWe)
Argentina	2	935
Belgium	7	5,450
Brazil	1	626
Canada	19	11,826
Finland	4	2,310
France	53	49,558
Germany, West	20	19,239
India	6	1,164
Italy	3	1,282
Japan	36	26,887
Korea, South	7	5,380
Netherlands	2	500
Pakistan	1	125
South Africa	2	1,840
Spain	8	5,668
Sweden	12	9,650
Switzerland	5	2,930
Taiwan	6	4,884
United Kingdom	38	11,748
Yugoslavia	1	632
Total	233	162,634

In U.S.A.

Number of Units	Capacity (Net MWe)
107	93,676



Shares of World's Capacity (Total: 301,165 NetMWe)

World Eagle tables and chart. Data from U.S. Energy Information Administration. Commercial Nuclear Power 1988: Prospects for the United States and the World. Tables C1, F1, and H1.

* WOCA = World Outside Centrally Planned Economic Areas

WORLD PRODUCTION OF MAJOR MINERAL COMMODITIES, BY SELECTED COMMODITY: 1982 TO 1986

[Metric ton = 1.023 short tons]

COMMODITY	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985, prel.	1986, est.	Leading producers, 1986
MINERAL FUELS							
Coal	Mil. metric tons	3,913	4,010	4,204	4,421	4,508	China: Mainland, U.S., Soviet Union.
Gas, natural, marketed	Tril. cu. ft	54.5	54.7	59.5	61.7	63.1	Soviet Union, U.S., Canada.
Natural gas liquids [1]	Mil. barrels [2]	1,393	1,439	1,626	1,608	1,645	U.S., Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia.
Petroleum, crude	Mil. barrels [2]	19,414	19,233	19,807	19,471	20,369	Soviet Union, U.S., Saudi Arabia.
Petroleum, refined	Mil. barrels [2]	20,830	20,449	22,172	21,361	22,106	U.S., Soviet Union, Japan.
NONMETALLIC MINERALS							
Cement, hydraulic	Mil. metric tons	888	917	941	958	998	China: Mainland, Soviet Union, U.S.
Diamond, gem and industrial [1]	1,000 carats	40,431	55,392	63,427	66,145	91,833	Australia, Zaire, Botswana.
Nitrogen in ammonia	Mil. metric tons	75.9	79.4	86.1	88.0	87.0	Soviet Union, China: Mainland, U.S.
Phosphate rock	Mil. metric tons	127	139	150	147	137	U.S., Soviet Union, Morocco.
Potash, marketable	Mil. metric tons	24.5	27.4	29.3	29.1	28.2	Soviet Union, Canada, East Germany.
Salt	Mil. metric tons	164	159	173	174	174	U.S., China: Mainland, Soviet Union.
Sulfur, elemental basis	Mil. metric tons	50.6	50.3	52.5	54.6	54.2	U.S., Soviet Union, Canada.
METALS							
Aluminum [3]	Mil. metric tons	13.4	13.9	15.7	15.4	15.3	U.S., Soviet Union, Canada.
Bauxite, gross weight	Mil. metric tons	80.9	80.2	89.4	85.9	87.5	Australia, Guinea, Jamaica.
Chromite, gross weight [1]	1,000 metric tons	8,480	8,222	9,758	10,551	10,336	South Africa, Soviet Union, Albania.
Copper, metal content [4]	1,000 metric tons	7,622	7,662	7,974	8,088	8,156	Chile, U.S., Canada.
Gold, metal content	Mil. troy ounces	43.1	45.0	46.5	48.7	50.9	South Africa, Soviet Union, U.S.
Iron ore, gross weight [5]	Mil. metric tons	781	740	835	851	862	Soviet Union, Brazil, Australia.
Lead, metal content [4]	1,000 metric tons	3,448	3,358	3,252	3,394	3,247	Soviet Union, Australia, U.S.
Manganese ore, gross weight	Mil. metric tons	24.2	21.9	23.7	24.4	24.2	Soviet Union, South Africa, Brazil.
Nickel, metal content [4]	1,000 metric tons	621	675	770	802	784	Soviet Union, Canada, Australia.
Steel, crude	Mil. metric tons	644	663	710	717	707	Soviet Union, Japan, U.S.
Tin, metal content [4]	1,000 metric tons	219	197	198	189	180	Malaysia, Brazil, Soviet Union.
Zinc, metal content [4]	1,000 metric tons	6,125	6,368	6,602	6,857	6,853	Canada, Soviet Union, Australia.

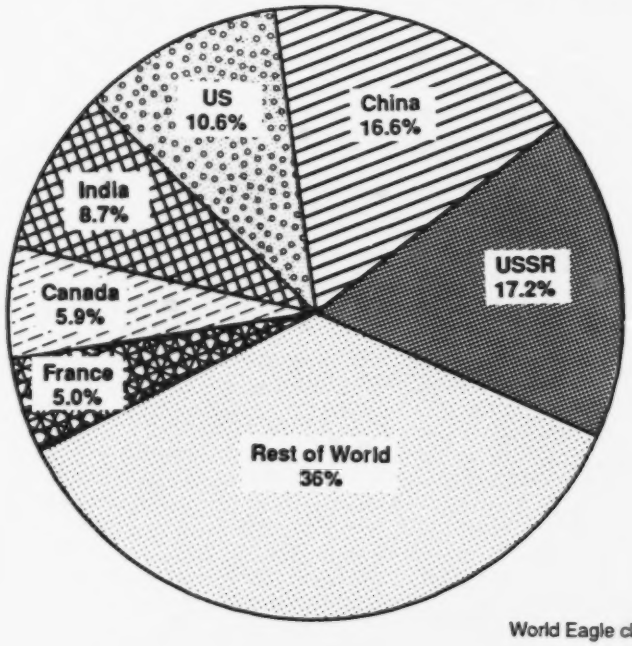
[1] Excludes China: Mainland. [2] 42-gallon barrels. [3] Unalloyed ingot metal. [4] Mine output. [5] Includes iron ore concentrates and iron ore agglomerates.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*.

Source: 1989 Statistical Abstract of the United States.
Table 1432. P. 832.

IN 1986, USSR WAS WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF WHEAT

Followed by China, US, India, Canada, France



World Eagle chart.

WHEAT, RICE, AND CORN PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY: 1984 TO 1986

[In thousands of metric tons. Rice data cover rough and paddy. Data for each country pertain to the calendar year in which all or most of the crop was harvested. See text, section 31, for general comments concerning quality of the data]

COUNTRY	WHEAT			RICE			CORN		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
World, total	518,457	508,034	535,842	470,284	474,728	475,533	452,783	488,325	480,809
United States	70,618	65,999	56,792	6,296	6,120	6,097	194,928	225,478	209,632
Argentina	13,220	8,700	8,900	476	410	405	9,500	11,530	12,400
Australia	18,666	16,127	17,356	632	864	687	238	291	226
Belgium [1]	1,330	1,215	[2] 1,265	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	53	[2] 90	[2] 58
Brazil	1,983	4,323	5,433	9,027	9,019	10,399	21,184	22,020	20,510
Burma	214	206	246	14,255	15,219	[3] 15,000	303	323	[3] 350
Canada	21,199	24,252	31,850	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7,024	7,472	6,894
China: Mainland [3]	87,817	85,812	89,002	181,193	171,417	177,000	73,600	64,056	65,560
Egypt	1,815	1,872	1,929	2,236	2,310	[2] 2,450	3,170	[2] 3,982	[2] 3,801
France	32,977	28,890	26,587	36	62	60	10,493	12,409	10,782
Greece	2,308	1,789	2,200	92	103	102	2,091	1,948	2,070
Hungary	7,392	6,578	5,803	33	38	44	6,686	6,818	7,214
India	45,478	44,069	46,885	87,553	96,306	90,000	8,442	6,890	8,000
Indonesia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	38,136	39,033	39,275	5,288	4,330	5,767
Iran	[3] 5,500	6,861	7,126	1,600	1,523	1,569	[2] 50	[2] 50	[3] 50
Iraq	471	1,406	[2] 1,100	109	149	[2] 145	30	41	[2] 36
Italy	10,057	8,516	9,070	1,009	1,123	1,082	6,672	6,309	6,560
Japan	741	874	876	14,848	14,578	14,559	2	2	1
Mexico	4,505	5,267	4,772	484	809	523	12,910	13,957	12,154
Pakistan	10,882	11,703	13,923	4,973	4,437	5,241	1,028	1,009	1,067
South Korea	17	11	[2] 5	7,970	7,855	7,790	133	132	113
Soviet Union	88,600	78,100	92,300	2,720	2,570	2,600	13,600	14,400	12,500
Sweden	1,776	1,358	1,714	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Thailand	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	19,905	20,264	19,100	4,226	4,934	4,197
United Kingdom	14,970	12,046	13,874	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	[2] 1	[2] 1	[2] 1
Vietnam	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15,506	15,875	16,197	525	600	[2] 600
West Germany	10,223	9,866	10,406	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,026	1,204	1,302
Yugoslavia	5,595	4,859	4,776	36	36	48	11,312	9,896	12,502

NA Not available. [1] Includes Luxembourg. [2] Unofficial figure. [3] FAO estimate.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy, *1986 FAO Production Yearbook*, vol. 40 (copyright)

Source: 1989 Statistical Abstract of the United States.
Table 1437. P. 836.

HERE'S HOW THE USSR COMPARES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES IN TELEPHONES, NEWSPAPERS, TV, AND RADIO

[See text, section 31, for general comments about the data. For additional data qualifications for countries, see source]

COUNTRY	Telephones per 100 population,[1] 1986	Daily newspaper circulation, copies per 1,000 population,[2] 1984	Television receivers per 1,000 population,[3] 1986	Radio receivers per 1,000 population,[4] 1986
United States	[5] 76.0	268	813	2,126
Algeria	3.6	27	72	223
Argentina	10.3	(NA)	214	645
Australia	[5] 55.0	296	472	1,259
Austria	50.8	365	[7] 436	561
Bangladesh	[6] 1	6	3	40
Belgium	46.1	223	[7] 301	757
Bolivia	(NA)	50	76	587
Brazil	8.8	57	188	385
Bulgaria	[5] 20.0	255	[7] 189	357
Burma	[6] 1	74	1	79
Cambodia	(NA)	(NA)	7	106
Canada	76.9	220	546	877
Chile	6.4	[5] 115	164	335
China:				
Mainland	.7	29	10	140
Taiwan	31.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Colombia	7.6	(NA)	102	153
Costa Rica	12.9	72	79	263
Cuba	5.3	144	202	335
Cyprus	36.5	118	133	289
Czechoslovakia	23.9	298	[7] 281	577
Denmark	61.8	359	[7] 386	956
Dominican Republic	[10] 2.9	30	81	184
East Germany	22.6	550	[7] 363	627
Ecuador	3.6	[6] 64	73	295
Egypt	2.8	[6] 42	83	313
El Salvador	2.6	(NA)	70	349
Ethiopia	.3	1	2	186
Finland	[6] 61.7	535	480	992
France	[6] 60.8	[6] 212	402	896
Ghana	.5	35	10	189
Greece	39.3	(NA)	[7] 174	408
Guatemala	[6] 1.6	(NA)	37	61
Honduras	1.2	[6] 61	67	377
Hong Kong	44.0	(NA)	232	620
Hungary	14.5	254	399	576
Iceland	[5] 52.5	489	[7] 306	[7] 616
India	[11] 5	[6] 21	[7] 7	78
Indonesia	[10] 3	18	39	118
Iran	[12] 4.3	22	57	240
Iraq	[6] 4.3	(NA)	81	198
Ireland	[6] 26.5	186	260	563
Israel	[11] 41.6	(NA)	281	483
Italy	[13] 46.9	96	[7] 255	697
Jamaica	[11] 8.0	45	105	400
Japan	[6 11] 55.5	562	585	824
Kenya	1.4	13	5	84
Kuwait	17.3	197	241	268
Lebanon	(NA)	(NA)	301	770
Luxembourg	[14] 41.2	(NA)	253	628
Madagascar	.4	5	5	194
Malaysia	8.5	323	113	431
Mexico	9.6	120	117	197
Morocco	1.4	(NA)	[7] 54	205
Netherlands	62.1	310	467	893
New Zealand	[11] 67.0	[6] 325	358	896
Nicaragua	[5] 1.6	47	59	257
Nigeria	[5] .3	[6] 6	6	162
Norway	[5] 62.2	501	[7] 348	783
Pakistan	.6	(NA)	15	97
Panama	10.6	[6] 61	161	184
Paraguay	2.4	(NA)	23	165
Peru	[6] 3.2	(NA)	84	247
Philippines	[6] 1.5	(NA)	36	134
Poland	11.8	214	[7] 259	415
Portugal	19.0	[6] 49	[7] 157	211
Puerto Rico	[11] 20.3	59	247	671
Romania	(NA)	158	[7] 175	[7] 143
Saudi Arabia	[5] 11.8	(NA)	269	323
Singapore	42.9	277	[7] 213	[7] 300
South Africa	[12] 14.1	(NA)	93	310
South Korea	22.3	(NA)	188	952
Soviet Union	[6] 11.3	422	321	660
Spain	37.9	80	322	295
Sri Lanka	.8	[6] 111	28	167
Sudan	[6] .4	5	52	253
Sweden	[6] 89.0	521	[7] 393	875
Switzerland	85.6	392	411	834
Syria	5.9	(NA)	57	229
Thailand	1.9	(NA)	100	178
Trinidad and Tobago	[6] 9.6	151	286	456
Tunisia	3.9	39	69	186
Turkey	8.1	(NA)	165	183
United Kingdom	[11] 52.4	414	534	1,157
Uruguay	13.6	(NA)	171	582
Venezuela	8.9	[6] 186	141	425
West Germany	64.0	350	[7] 379	955
Yugoslavia	15.4	114	176	344
Zimbabwe	3.0	22	14	53

NA Not available. [1] As of December 31, except as noted. Comprises public and private telephones installed which can be connected to a central exchange. [2] Publications containing general news and appearing at least 4 times a week; may range in size from a single sheet to 50 or more pages. Circulation data refer to average circulation per issue or number of printed copies per issue and include copies sold outside the country. [3] Estimated number of sets in use, except as noted. [4] Data cover estimated number of receivers in use, except as noted, and apply to all types of receivers for radio broadcasts to the public, including receivers connected to a radio "redistribution system" but excluding television sets. [5] For 1984. [6] For 1985. [7] Number of licenses issued. [8] For 1982. [9] For 1983. [10] For 1980. [11] As of March 31. [12] As of March 21. [13] Includes San Marino. [14] For 1981.

Source: Except Taiwan, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, NY, *Statistical Yearbook* (copyright), and United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris, France, *Statistical Yearbook* (copyright); Taiwan, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data from Republic of China publications.

Source: 1989 Statistical Abstract of the United States.
Table 1420. P. 826.

SOME ADDITIONAL INDICES AS TO HOW THE USSR COMPARES WITH OTHER NATIONS

MEAT -- PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY: 1980 TO 1986

[**In thousands of metric tons, carcass weight.** Covers beef and veal (incl. buffalo meat), pork (incl. bacon and ham), and mutton and lamb (incl. goat meat). Refers to meat from animals slaughtered within the national boundaries irrespective of origin of animals, and relates to commercial and farm slaughter. Excludes lard, tallow, and edible offals. See text, section 31, for general comments concerning the data]

COUNTRY	1980	1985	1986, est.	COUNTRY	1980	1985	1986, est.
World, total	**101,584**	**112,175**	**114,941**	France	3,815	3,879	3,912
				Italy	2,300	2,458	2,404
United States	17,660	17,874	17,831	Japan	1,893	2,087	2,109
				Mexico	2,014	2,256	2,369
Argentina	3,214	3,104	3,136	Poland	2,397	2,192	2,461
Australia [1]	2,332	2,086	2,232	Soviet Union	12,668	14,023	14,385
Brazil	3,093	3,021	3,029	United Kingdom	2,305	2,419	2,329
China: Mainland	12,379	17,977	19,538	West Germany	4,759	4,845	5,053

[1] Year ending June 30.

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, NY, *Statistical Yearbook*. (Copyright.)

FISHERIES -- COMMERCIAL CATCH, BY COUNTRY: 1982 TO 1986

[**In billions of pounds, live weight.** Catch of fish, crustaceans, mollusks (including weight of shells), and other aquatic plants and animals, except whales and seals]

COUNTRY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	COUNTRY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
World total [1]	**169.2**	**170.3**	**183.2**	**190.6**	**203.2**	Japan	23.9	24.8	26.5	25.2	26.4
						Mexico	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.9
United States	8.8	9.4	10.6	10.5	10.9	North Korea (est.)	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7
Canada	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	Norway	5.5	6.3	5.4	4.7	4.2
Chile	8.1	8.8	9.9	10.6	12.2	Peru	7.8	3.5	7.4	9.2	12.4
China: Mainland [2]	10.9	11.5	13.1	14.9	17.6	Philippines	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3
Denmark	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	South Korea	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.8
Iceland	1.7	1.8	3.4	3.7	3.7	Soviet Union	22.0	21.5	23.4	23.2	24.8
India	5.2	5.5	6.3	6.2	6.4	Spain	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9
Indonesia	4.4	4.9	4.4	5.2	5.6	Thailand	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.7

[1] Includes other countries not shown separately. [2] Includes data for Taiwan.

Source: U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Marine Fisheries Service, *Fisheries of the United States*, annual. Data from Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.

FOOD AND BEVERAGE EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES -- SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1984

COUNTRY	Total	Food	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	COUNTRY	Total	Food	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages
United States	13.8	11.8	.8	1.4	Switzerland	25.5	20.2	[1] 1.2	[1] 4.1
United Kingdom	17.1	14.5	.6	2.0	Italy	27.7	25.6	.3	1.8
Canada	17.4	[1] 13.4	[1] .7	3.3	Spain [2]	30.7	29.2	.4	1.1
Netherlands	17.6	15.0	.6	2.0	South Africa	32.8	26.4	1.4	5.0
France	20.4	17.9	.5	2.0	Mexico	35.0	[1] 31.7	[1] 1.1	[1] 2.2
Australia	20.8	[1] 15.5	[1] .3	5.0	Portugal [3]	35.9	33.1	.2	2.6
Austria	21.5	18.5	.6	2.4	Soviet Union [4]	36.6	25.6	[1] 1.0	[1] 10.0
Denmark	21.6	17.2	.6	3.8	Ireland [5]	37.3	23.8	1.3	12.2
West Germany	21.6	[1] 17.6	[1] .7	[1] 3.3	Yugoslavia [6]	37.7	31.2	[1] 1.5	[1] 5.0
Japan	21.8	[1] 19.9	[1] .6	[1] 1.3	South Korea	40.1	36.1	1.0	3.0
Sweden	22.8	18.8	.4	3.6	Greece	40.4	36.9	1.1	2.4
Belgium	23.3	19.1	1.1	3.1	Hungary [6]	41.4	27.9	[1] 1.5	[1] 12.0
Norway	24.1	20.0	.9	3.2	Poland [3]	50.2	36.8	[1] 2.0	[1] 11.4
Finland	24.6	20.1	.5	4.0	Philippines	54.1	51.7	[1] .7	[1] 1.7
Israel	25.5	23.1	1.8	.6	India	55.9	53.1	1.5	1.3

[1] Estimated. [2] Data for 1982. [3] Data for 1981. [4] Data for 1980. [5] Data for 1983.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, unpublished data. Based on data from United Nations, New York, NY, *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1985*, vols. II and III, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, France, *National Accounts*, vol. II, 1972–84; and various country yearbooks.

Source: 1989 Statistical Abstract of the United States.
Tables 1414, 1438, 1439. Pp. 824 & 836.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE SOVIET UNION

Main Exports: petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, metals, wood, agricultural products, and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods and arms)

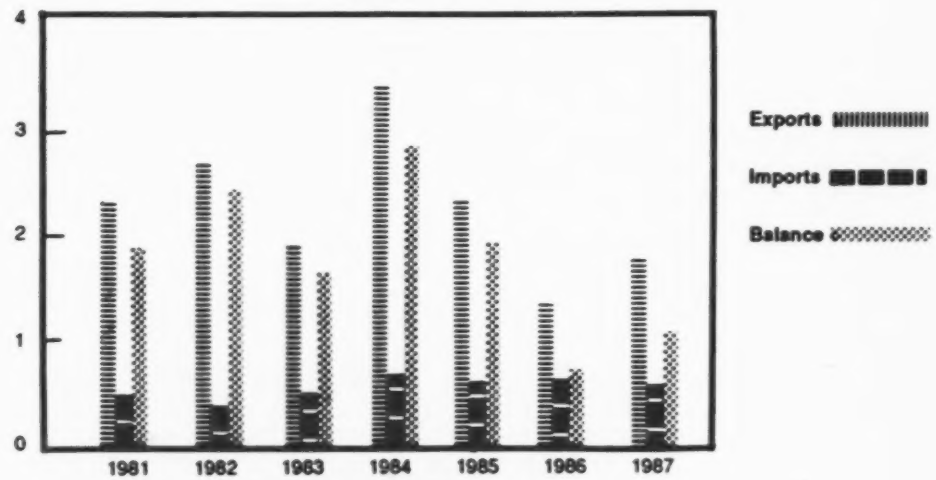
Main Imports: grain and other agricultural products, machinery and equipment, steel products (including large diameter pipe), consumer manufactures

1986 Exports: $97.053 billion (f.o.b.)

1986 Imports: $88,874 billion (f.o.b.)

Total Trade: $185.9 billion 67% with Communist countries
22% with Industrialized West
11% with less developed countries

US TRADE WITH THE USSR
1981-1987



In 1987, US Merchandise Trade With The World
$252.9 billion Exports
$424.1 billion Imports
$677.0 Total Merchandise Trade

Source: Information above bar graph: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1988. p. 217. Bar graphs and below: U.S. Department of Commerce's 1987 U.S. Foreign Trade Highlights. Pp. 16 & 31.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE SOVIET UNION

January-December 1987 and 1986
(millions of rubles)

Turnover = Total Trade (Exports & Imports)

TOTAL

	January-December	
	1987	1986
Turnover	128882.1	130871.0
Export	68141.8	68284.6
Import	60740.3	62586.4

Exchange rate of USSR rouble to the US dollar during latter months of 1987 averaged approximately 0.631. This meant that the rouble was worth approximate US$1.58.
United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, June 1988. P.206. Table 57.

BY GROUPS OF COUNTRIES

		January-December	
		1987	1986
Socialist Countries	Turnover	86320.2	87464.2
	Export	44199.0	45625.3
	Import	42121.2	41838.9
including:			
CMEA Member Countries	Turnover	79551.3	79953.1
	Export	40695.3	42157.1
	Import	38856.0	37796.0
Industrial Capitalist Countries	Turnover	28058.4	28962.4
	Export	14185.5	13109.2
	Import	13872.9	15853.2
Developing Countries	Turnover	14503.5	14444.4
	Export	9757.3	9550.1
	Import	4746.2	4894.3

Countries It Had Largest Total Trade (Turnover) With, Calendar Year 1987 and 1986

(millions of rubles)

	1987	1986		1987	1986
Germany -- G.D.R.	14729.1	15012.3	Italy	3490.6	3048.4
Czechoslovakia	13684.1	13503.4	France	2608.2	2670.5
Poland	12871.5	12941.0	Japan	2600.7	3185.3
Bulgaria	12828.0	12943.6	India	2178.0	2191.2
Hungary	9680.3	9551.6	United Kingdom	2110.5	1788.6
Cuba	7557.9	7602.6	Vietnam	1773.4	1612.7
Germany -- FRG	4957.1	5577.9	Mongolian Peo. Rep.	1540.6	1547.4
Romania	4886.4	5238.5	China (PRC)	1474.9	1822.0
Yugoslavia	3974.3	4413.9	Korea, No.	1232.1	1207.9
Finland	3742.7	3972.1	United States	1198.4	1458.5

Source: Journal of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, Inc., Vol.13, No.2, 1988.

What They Buy and Sell:
USSR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

IMPORTS [a]

Million US $

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total imports	**5,623**	**8,050**	**11,720**	**37,076**	**68,473**	**73,194**	**77,846**	**80,451**	**80,410**	**82,929**
Machinery and equipment	1,673	2,690	4,166	12,574	23,198	22,107	26,766	30,709	29,451	30,820
Transportation equipment	659	990	1,232	3,326	4,674	4,601	5,301	6,731	6,509	7,550
Fuels, lubricants, and related materials	237	198	226	1,447	1,126	1,483	2,239	3,042	3,420	3,048
Natural gas, coal, and coke	93	123	144	752	208	269	287	300	316	314
Petroleum and petroleum products	144	75	82	695	918	1,214	1,952	2,742	3,104	2,734
Ores and concentrates	314	315	304	631	881	949	858	931	1,030	1,058
Base metals and manufactures	545	389	691	3,595	4,653	4,594	5,358	4,948	4,656	4,881
Ferrous metals	373	314	593	3,346	4,635	4,574	5,343	4,937	4,644	4,870
Rolled ferrous metals	338	287	568	3,197	4,335	4,259	5,060	4,694	4,398	4,581
Nonferrous metals	172	75	98	249	18	20	15	11	12	11
Tin	35	21	30	65	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chemicals	149	373	493	1,447	3,275	3,211	3,028	3,216	3,256	3,705
Rubber and rubber products	196	199	194	331	351 [b]	298	209	285	254	191
Wood and wood products	105	150	248	796	1,369	1,305	1,219	1,076	1,000	1,045
Textile raw materials and semi-manufactures	364	358	561	889	1,493	1,271	1,283	1,671	1,312	1,399
Cotton fiber	180	162	249	271	96	46	47	323	317	304
Wool fiber	118	100	120	265	502	534	549	565	355	465
Consumer goods	1,573	2,656	3,975	13,110	24,136	28,609	27,450	24,976	26,900	26,524
Food	613	1,512	1,838	8,347	15,882	19,262	17,664	15,818	17,634	16,392
Grain [c]	17	397	135	2,673	5,114	7,257	6,120	5,147	6,816	5,950
Other consumer goods	960	1,144	2,137	4,763	8,254	9,347	9,786	9,158	9,266	10,132
Other and unspecified	467	722	862	2,256	7,991	9,367	9,436	9,597	9,131	10,258

EXPORTS [a]

Million US $

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total exports	**5,558**	**8,166**	**12,787**	**33,486**	**76,437**	**79,380**	**87,168**	**91,652**	**91,495**	**86,957**
Machinery and equipment	1,141	1,634	2,753	6,241	12,081	10,862	11,230	11,426	11,408	11,858
Fuels, lubricants, and related materials	902	1,403	1,986	10,476	35,908	39,882	45,588	49,193	49,743	45,894
Coal and coke [d]	242	384	408	1,399	1,695	1,597	1,660	1,757	1,730	1,836
Petroleum and petroleum products	657	998	1,469	8,212	27,851	30,029	35,028	38,092	38,002	33,826
Ores and concentrates	243	310	403	868	993	1,016	1,026	1,053	1,042	982
Iron ore	175	250	325	692	651	656	665	682	662	623
Base metals and manufactures	837	1,328	1,978	3,813	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ferrous metals	642	997	1,351	2,673	3,551	3,511	3,644	3,681	3,534	3,591
Rolled ferrous metals	480	716	961	1,794	2,465	2,422	2,465	2,503	2,346	2,363
Nonferrous metals	195	331	627	1,140	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aluminum	35	111	184	356	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chemicals	130	244	334	949	2,025	2,275	2,203	2,307	2,707	2,824
Wood and wood products	305	593	831	1,916	3,093	2,632	2,471	2,587	2,575	2,634
Lumber	183	312	333	780	1,207	990	912	936	941	976
Textile raw materials and semi-manufactures	358	421	437	976	1,435	1,545	1,566	1,297	1,142	1,111
Cotton fiber	288	334	372	917	1,357	1,472	1,444	1,195	1,000	965
Consumer goods	907	904	1,310	2,378	2,679	2,733	2,573	2,597	2,583	2,563
Food	702	664	994	1,538	1,407	1,584	1,331	1,299	1,337	1,283
Grain [c]	467	270	399	508	310	404	393	326	305	235
Other consumer goods	205	240	316	840	1,272	1,149	1,242	1,298	1,246	1,280
Other and unspecified	715	1,329	2,755	5,789	14,672	14,924	16,867	17,511	16,761	15,500

a Official Soviet Statistics using US dollar exchange rates for the Soviet Foreign exchange ruble as announced by the State Bank of the USSR. Imports and Exports are f.o.b. b Only natural rubber reported. c Excluding wheat flour. d Including small amounts of charcoal and other solid fuels.

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's Handbook of Economic Statistics 1987. Pp. 100 and 101. (1988 Handbook not received by press time.)

WORKTIME REQUIRED TO BUY SELECTED PRODUCTS IN MOSCOW AND FOUR OTHER CITIES

Commodity	Washington	Moscow	Munich	Paris	London
	Minutes of worktime unless otherwise specified				
FOOD & BEVERAGES (Unit of measurement: 1 kilogram/2.2 pounds unless otherwise noted					
White bread, unwrapped	6	17	25	20	11
Corn flakes	21	na	45	54	24
Rice, polished, white	6	49	10	30	16
Chicken, fresh or frozen	18	189	17	31	20
Hamburger meat, beef	30	72	60	75	38
Steak, sirloin	83	195	93	109	123
Sausages, frankfurters	30	145	74	75	70
Cod, frozen	76	33	77	124	80
Tuna	36	183	40	129	50
Potatoes	9	11	5	9	3
Carrots	10	11	5	5	9
Beans, packaged or frozen	9	84	17	29	17
Oranges	10	(112)	9	15	12
Apples, eating	18	28	16	16	14
Ice cream, vanilla, 1/qt.	13	107	17	21	11
Milk, fresh, 1/qt.	4	20	6	8	6
Eggs, 10, cheapest	5	50	9	17	10
Cheese, fresh, Gouda-type	81	167	53	59	45
Sugar, white, granulated	6	52	8	11	8
Butter	40	195	37	63	38
Tea, 100 g	12	42	19	20	6
Orange jice, 1/qt.	7	151	7	18	9
Cola, 1/qt.	7	58	7	21	5
TRANSPORTATION					
Car, medium (months)	9	84	12	15	15
Gasoline, regular, 10 1/2.5 gal.	17	167	47	66	64
Bicycle, men's, cheapest (hours)	17	49	17	29	23
Taxi fare, 3km/2mi	25	34	29	20	31
Bus fare, 3km/2mi	7	3	7	6	9
CLOTHING					
Jeans (hours)	4	56	7	10	5
T-shirt, cotton, white	28	184	70	55	56
Panty hose, one-pair	16	279	16	17	14
Men's shoes, black, office (hours)	6	37	11	8	6
Men's office suit, 2-piece, dacron (hours)	18	118	33	34	16
HOUSEHOLD ITEMS AND SERVICES					
Refrigerator, small, 120-liter (hours)	44	102	31	30	30
Washing machine, automatic cycle (hours)	46	177	49	61	52
Television, color, 61 cm (hours)	30	669	54	106	75
Rent, monthly, 50-sq.m, unfurnished subsidized apartment (hours)	55	11	24	15	26
Telephone, monthly rent	20	139	126	287	95
MISCELLANEOUS					
Toothpaste, 75 g	6	22	12	16	7
Aspirin, 100, cheapest	7	33	75	44	9
Deodorant, spray can, 200 ml	18	139	11	39	17
Baby-sitter, per hour, excluding fare	44	279	47	37	43
Haircut, men's, dry, no extras	62	34	75	92	61
Suburban movie, best seat	40	28	42	48	52

The chart shows the approximate worktime required for an average manufacturing employee to buy selected commodities in retail stores in Washington, DC, London, Paris, and Munich during October 1986 and at state-fixed prices in Moscow in August 1986.

Worktime is based on average take-home pay of male and female manufacturing workers. Income, state, and church taxes (not applicable in France), Social Security taxes and health insurance premiums (not applicable in the USSR) and unemployment insurance (not applicable in the US and the USSR) have been deducted from wages. Family allowances (not applicable in the US) have been added for a family of four. In dollars, the hourly take-home pay in January 1986 was $6.77 for American workers, $1.59 for Soviet workers, $6.49 for West German workers, $5.04 for French workers, and $5.00 for British workers.

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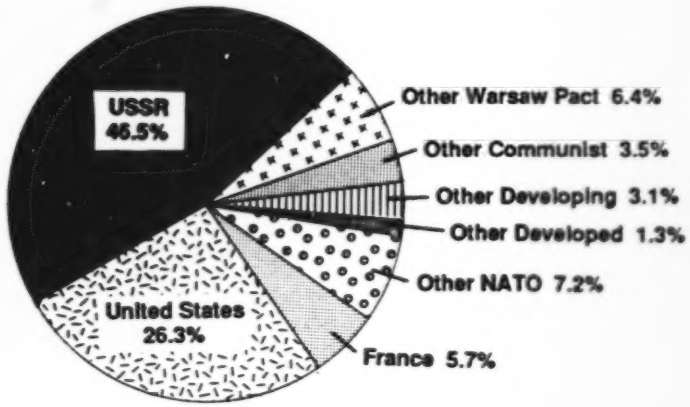
USSR and U.S. Dominate The World Arms Export Market. In 1987, They Sold 73% Of The Total of $47.380 Billion.

- **Total world military spending passed the one trillion dollar mark in 1987.** With nearly 5-1/2 percent of the world's aggregate product going to military purposes, this milestone dramatizes the immense resources the world is investing in national security.

- **However, world military spending virtually stopped growing in 1987 for the first time since 1971.** This gives cause for some optimism because it took place even before events in 1988 that reduced East-West tensions and regional conflicts.



Percentage Shares of Those Buying Those Exports, Year 1987

World		100.0	**Region**				
	Developed	17.8		Africa	10.5	Latin America	7.3
	Developing	82.2		East Asia	12.5	Middle East	37.7
Organization				Europe	18.7	North America	1.6
	NATO, All	8.6		NATO Europe	6.9	Oceania	1.4
	Warsaw Pact	7.5		Warsaw Pact	7.5	South Asia	9.9
	OPEC	27.6		Other	4.3		
	OECD	15.4					

The Middle East remains the world's principal market for arms and military equipment. In 1987, the region as a whole imported some $17.9 billion in arms -- almost 38% of the world market. This region's arms trade reflects the overall world trend; it shows an increase over the previous year but not yet a return to the record highs of 1983-1984.

The USSR continued to be the number one arms supplier to the region in 1987 by providing almost 34% of all arms imports to the region. This dominant market position was enjoyed by the USSR throughout the entire decade. In 1983-1987, the Soviet Union's principal clients in the Middle East included Iraq ($13.9 billion), Syria ($8.9 billion), The Yemens (Aden $1.9 billion, Sanaa $1.3 billion) and Jordan ($0.8 billion).

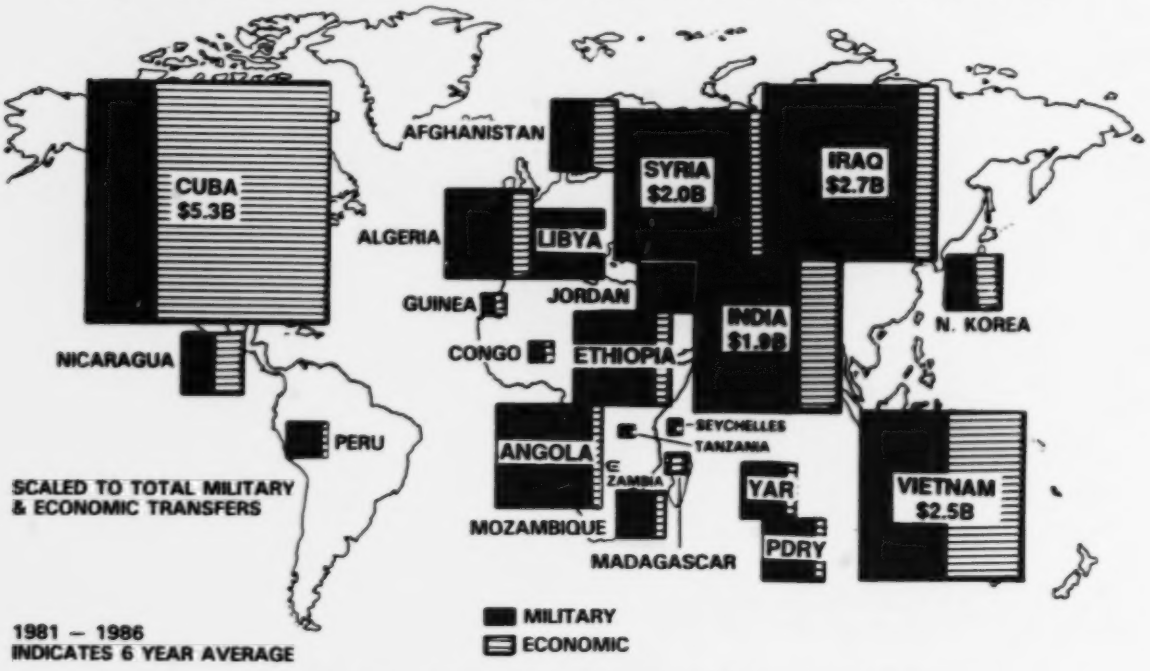
The next largest arms suppliers to the Middle East in 1983-1987 were the United States and France who supplied 18.7% and 16.5% respectively. The list of the United States' clients includes Saudi Arabia ($7.2 billion), Israel ($4.3 billion), Egypt ($3.4 billion), and Jordan ($0.7 billion). French arms went primarily to Saudi Arabia ($6.4 billion), Iraq ($4.8 billion), Egypt ($1.6 billion), and Kuwait and Qatar ($0.5 billion each).

For the entire period 1977-1987, as well as for 1983-1987 and 1987 alone, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Syria stand out as the region's largest importers of arms. These three countries accounted for 33.2%, 20.4%, and 11.6% respectively, of the region's arms imports in 1983-1987.

Source: U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1988 (Released June 1989.) Pp. iii, 6,7,8,10,and 69.

MILITARY AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY USSR AND U.S., FY1981-1986

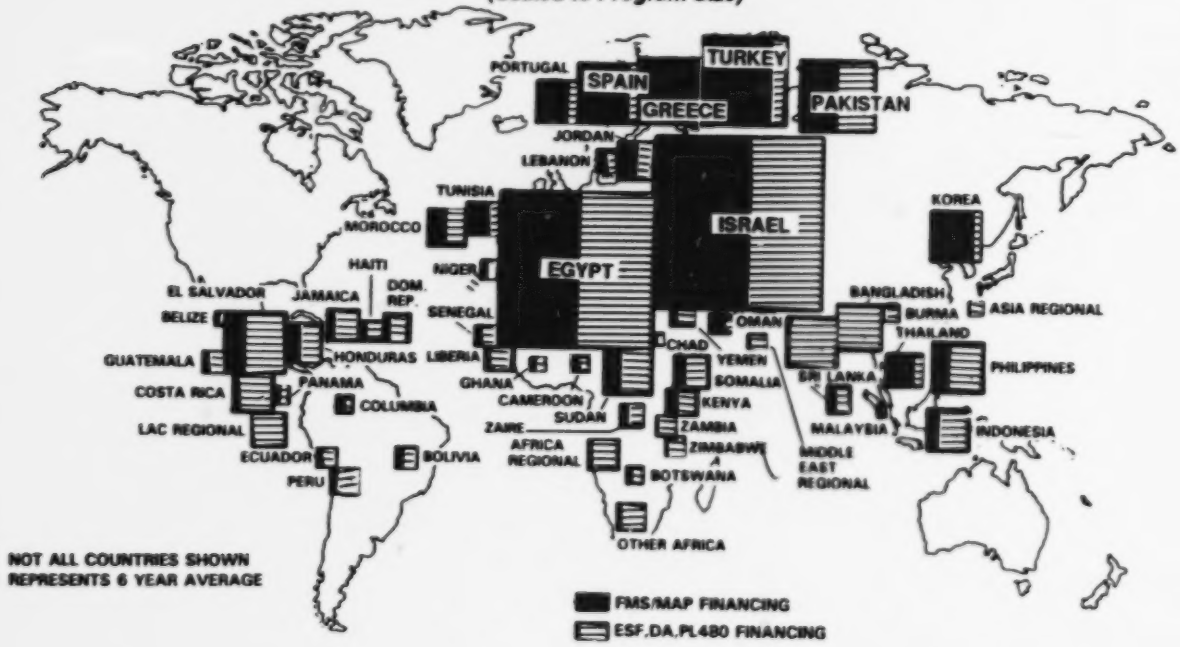
Soviet Military Sales/Assistance and Economic Assistance * (1981-1986)



*APPROX. 21,000 SOVIET MILITARY ADVISORS (NOT INCLUDING COMBAT TROOPS)

U.S. Miliary and Economic Assistance FY 1981-1986

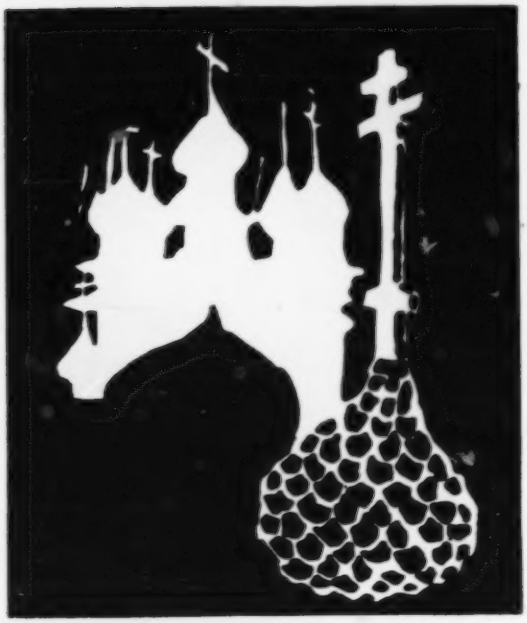
(Scaled to Program Size)



Source: United States of America. Congressional Presentation for Security Assistance Programs, Fiscal Year 1989. 1988. Pp.3&5.

RELIGION IN THE SOVIET UNION

The following is reprinted with permission from Building Bridges: US – USSR: A Handbook For Citizen Diplomacy. Clinton C. Gardner, Editor. Norwich Center Books, Box 710, Norwich, Vermont 05055 c 1989. Mr. Gardner, a graduate of Dartmouth College, is President of US-USSR Bridges for Peace, a coalition of churches, educational, and civic organizations founded in 1983.



I. The Status of Religion

It is not widely appreciated that religion plays a larger role in the life of people in the USSR than it does, say, in England, France or Sweden. Active believers in those (and many other) Western countries number less than twenty percent of the population. In the USSR, by contrast, experts agree that about 30% of the population is religiously observant. That means there are some 84 million "believers" in a population of about 280 million--not a bad showing for the land of "godless communism."

Approximate numbers by church or religion are (in millions of people): Russian Orthodox, 50; Georgian Orthodox, 3; Armenian Apostolic, 3; Roman Catholics, 3.5; Protestants, 4; Jews, .5; Moslems, 20.

Religion and Perestroika

On April 29, 1988 Mikhail Gorbachev, in an unprecedented gesture, received in the Kremlin Patriarch Pimen and the members of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church. Gorbachev told these church leaders that "mistakes made with regard to the Church and believers in the 1930s and the years that followed are being rectified." He noted that several monasteries had recently been returned to the Church and cited the drafting of a new law on freedom of conscience which he said "will reflect the interests of religious organizations as well." In that connection he added, "the believers are Soviet people, working people, patriots, and they have the full right to express their convictions with dignity. *Perestroika*, democratization and *glasnost* concern them as well--in full measure and without any restrictions."

While it remains to be seen to what extent the new law will actually allow believers open expression of their religious convictions, it is clear already that perestroika is introducing a new relationship between church and state. Initially, that new relationship is being revealed by important symbolic acts, like the 1988 return to the Orthodox Church of the renowned Optina Monastery south of Moscow and the Monastery of the Caves in Kiev, one of the Church's most sacred sites.

Religious Freedom

Even before *perestroika*, there was considerably more religious freedom in the USSR than Americans generally suppose. The Russian Orthodox Church, with its integral role in the country's history, has been the most successful in working out a modus vivendi with the Soviet government. Traditionally this church did not teach via Sunday schools nor engage in the kind of proselytizing which Protestant churches often do. Rather, it has taught the Bible and its traditions via the liturgy of the Sunday services. Therefore, the state's law against "religious propaganda" was not as burdensome as it was for Protestant churches.

Under Lenin the 1918 constitution provided for "freedom of religious and anti-religious propaganda." However, as Stalin consolidated his dictatorship in 1929, the formula was changed to guarantee only "freedom of religious belief." The current wording, in Article 52 of the 1977 Constitution, guarantees freedom of conscience and the "right to profess any religion or to profess none, to celebrate religious rites, or to conduct atheistic propaganda." Thus, religious communities were not permitted to engage in any public life outside their walls (with the notable exception of their participation in peace activities). However, in 1988 the restriction on charitable work was eased, and the Orthodox Church has begun supplying volunteer workers in hospitals.

Since 1918 all church and other religious buildings and land have been national property. Every religious group is required to register with the government's Council for Religious Affairs which administers the state relationship with religious bodies.

Despite these restrictions, the situation of all religions today is vastly improved from what it was in the first two decades following the revolution. Then there was widespread repression and closing of churches; thousands of Christians were martyrs (as were thousands of Communist Party members!). In recent years the widely-reported stories in the Western press of severe religious persecution related primarily to those Protestant sects which, out of religious principle, chose deliberately to break the law requiring registration of churches. While it is illegal to discriminate against anyone on the basis of religion, Western observers continue to report that opportunities for higher education and professional advancement are restricted for known "believers."

RELIGION IN THE SOVIET UNION continued

Bibles and Religious Literature

Currently past restrictions on distribution of Bibles and religious literature are undergoing a process of change. In summer 1988 it was announced that 1.5 million bibles could be imported from the West, and the first large shipments began to arrive. One reason for the shortage of Bibles had been a real shortage of paper supplies in the USSR. In September 1988 the head of the Soviet customs service announced that Soviet citizens were entitled to receive "religious literature and articles of religious practice" from abroad. This new policy apparently could end the problems of shortage of both Christian and Jewish religious literature.

Antireligious Propaganda

Such propaganda is widespread, but it evidently bores its audience. A recent student of the subject concludes that it may well be counter-productive. David Powell ends his book on antireligious propaganda by quoting the 1928 Minister of Education: "Religion is like a nail; the harder you hit it, the deeper it goes into the wood."

Religion and Science

Some reflections on recent Russian history may help to put antireligious propaganda in perspective. Before the revolution of 1917 the Russian Orthodox church played a role in Russian society much like that played by the Roman Catholic church in most of Europe before the Reformation. That is, it reinforced the power of the Tsar in presiding over an autocratic state. Just as in pre-Reformation Europe, there was over 85% illiteracy in the Russia of 1900. The secularization of societies, introduced by the Reformation and advanced by the French and American Revolutions, was a process which had made relatively little progress in Russia. It follows that the Communist party's "militant atheism" is not simply motivated by Marxist anti-religious teachings. It is motivated, to a considerable extent, by a desire to sweep away what they consider the outdated remnants of a superstitious age, world views incompatible with reason and science. In this sense, they are seeking to complete in their country a process which America and Western Europe had gone through in the 18th and 19th centuries.

II. The Russian Orthodox Church

Unlike Protestant churches, the Russian Orthodox church traditionally has not kept statistics of church members. However, the best estimates place the number of Orthodox at about 50 million. That would be over one quarter of the Slavic population, which *might* be Orthodox. (The 1988 population of the USSR was about 280 million; in the 1979 census about 190 million were Slavs; the Communist party has about 18 million members.)

Churches

There are over 7,500 active Orthodox churches in the USSR today, over 30 in Moscow. After World War II, as a result of an agreement between the church and the state, the number of churches had been over twice that figure. In recognition of the church's important role in rallying the public against the Nazi invaders, Stalin in 1943 had signed a compact with acting patriarch Sergei which provided the basis for a stable church-state relationship. However, during Khrushchev's administration, in 1959 to 1964, there was a vigorous campaign against the church, resulting in today's much lower number of churches. As of 1988 that number is on the rise again: new churches are being built and old ones restored to use.

Seminaries, Monasteries and Priests

There are currently 3 seminaries: at Zagorsk (near Moscow), Leningrad and Odessa. The number of seminarians is over 2,000, with three times more applications than can be accepted. Monasteries and convents number over 20. (Priests are *required* to marry, but hierarchial positions above priest are reserved for celibate clergy.)

Baptisms, Marriages, Funerals

Astonishing is the word for baptisms! Of the whole Slavic population about 40% are baptized. Communist party members frequently baptize their children. In the whole population about 15% of civil marriages are followed by religious ones. Some 60% of funerals are religious ceremonies.

Church Attendance

Those who attend Orthodox services regularly, about 80% of a typical congregation, are older women. It is estimated that about 10% of the Slavic population attend church regularly: 19 million people. Leningrad's St. Nicholas Cathedral may have over 8,000 come to the various Sunday services, and many churches have several services daily. In recent years younger people have begun attending church services, especially at Easter.

History and Teaching

In 1988 the church celebrated its 1,000th anniversary. It was in 988 that Prince Vladimir of Kiev adopted Orthodox Christianity for his people. Throughout Russian history the church has played a critical role in building the nation and the national consciousness.

The Eastern Orthodox Church, of which the Russian Church became the largest part, split with the Church of Rome in 1054. The occasion of the split was a quarrel over the wording of the Nicene Creed, but its deeper origins lay in a long history of differing styles and

teaching. The Western Church insisted that the ancient creed dating from 325 should be made more exact by saying that the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Father and the Son (*filioque*). The Eastern Church rejected this Latin legalism on two primary grounds: it did not want to tamper with the statements of the early Church Councils and it felt that the new wording threatened the teaching that the three Persons of the Trinity were equal.

Ever since the split with Rome two distinguishing traits of Orthodox teaching continue to recall the reasons for the split: 1. A preference for conciliarity (*sobornost*) over authoritarianism. 2. An insistence that the Persons of the Trinity be accorded equal weight. This means avoiding the Christocentric tendency in Protestantism, which Orthodox feel has led to excessive individualism in both church and society. It also means more emphasis on the Father: man is responsible not only for his own salvation but for leading all creation to perfection. The Trinity is not looked upon as a remote theological doctrine but as everyone's daily experience.

In the last part of the 19th century there began a theological renewal in the Russian Orthodox Church. Among its leaders were two religious philosophers: Vladimir Solovyev (1853-1900) and Nicolas Berdyaev (1874-1948). Solovyev influenced his friend Dostoevsky, whose *The Brothers Karamazov* provides one of the most accessible introductions to the spirit of Orthodoxy.

The Russian Orthodox Church in North America

The Russian Orthodox Church is represented in the US and Canada by three jurisdictions: 1. The Orthodox Church in America, which is in full communion with the Moscow Patriarchate but is not under its jurisdiction. 2. The Patriarchal Church, which is under the direct jurisdiction of the Moscow Patriarchate. 3. The Synodal Church, which is not in communion with either of the first two and which is in strong opposition to Moscow.

III. Other Religious Communities

The Georgian Orthodox Church

The Georgian Orthodox Church, under the leadership of Patriarch Ilya II, has wide support in the Georgian Republic (see his photograph on opposite page). The Georgian people's identity is closely associated with their Christian religious tradition. About 70% of the Georgians in the USSR, almost 3 million people, consider themselves Christians. The Georgian Orthodox Church is an independent sister church of the Russian Orthodox.

The Armenian Apostolic Church

With no formal relation to any other churches in the USSR, the Armenian Apostolic Church is the oldest "nationally established" Christian church in the world, having been founded in 300. About 70% of Soviet Armenians, over 3 million people, are considered believers. The head of the church is Catholicos Vasken I.

Roman Catholics

Of the approximately 3 1/2 million Roman Catholics in the USSR, over 1 1/2 million are in Lithuania, where there are over 600 active Catholic churches.

Beyond those who are formally and legally Catholics, in the western Ukraine there are a great many Eastern-Rite Catholics. Formally, this Ukrainian Catholic church was reunited with the Russian Orthodox Church in 1946, but a large number of its members rejected that act and continue to worship illegally in unregistered churches.

Protestants

One large grouping of Protestants is "The All-Union Council of Evangelical Christians/Baptists." That Council speaks for over one million Baptists, Evangelicals, Pentecostals and Mennonites throughout the USSR. Baptists themselves number over 600,000. Beyond those who are represented by the All-Union Council, there are numerous Baptists and Evangelicals who are members of unregistered illegal churches.

Another large Protestant grouping is found in the Evangelical Lutheran Church which is active in Estonia and Latvia. In those two republics some 200 pastors serve over 350 congregations with a total membership of over 700,000. Other Lutherans, scattered throughout the country, bring their total to about two million.

Jews

Until the Gorbachev administration, the Jewish religious community had suffered even greater restrictions than the others. In 1988 the Council on Religious Affairs moved to correct many of the limitations on Jewish religious life: expanded rabbinical training has been authorized, including education in the US; permission has been given for the importation of kosher food, religious articles and literature.

Western sources generally estimate the total "religious" Jews as about 500,000 out of the 1,800,000 total Jewish population. There are over 70 open synagogues.

Jewish emigration reached a level of 19,300 in 1988 as compared to under 1,000 annually in 1984-1986. The problem of "refuseniks," Jews who had applied to emigrate and then lost their regular jobs as a result, was thus much ameliorated. While all "refuseniks" had not emigrated by the end of 1988, their numbers had been considerably reduced.

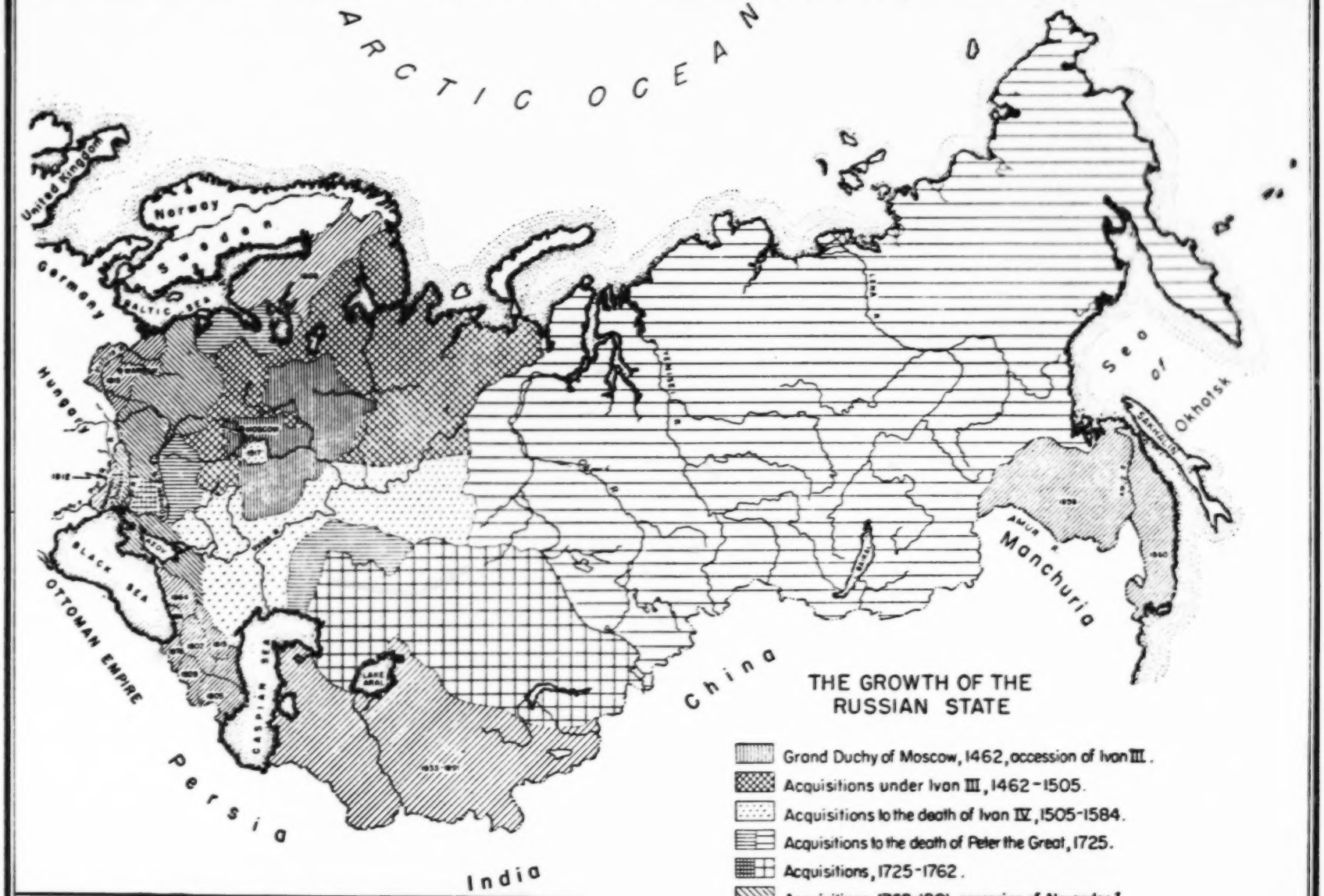
Western reports often exaggerate anti-semitism in the USSR. Jews are among the most successful citizens in terms of income, education and professional achievement.

Moslems

Most of the Moslems in the USSR are of the Sunni rite, although in Azerbaijan the large Moslem population is Shiite. Over 45 million Soviet citizens have a Moslem background, of whom it is estimated that perhaps 20 million are religiously observant.

USSR COUNTRY NOTES
84 Heathbourn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

THE GROWTH OF THE RUSSIAN STATE, 1462-1914



The reader is reminded that as with many of the changes of land ownership/control in the world, each annexation/acquisition did not necessarily occur on a given date, but rather by a given date, after much ebb and flow of power.

Source: World Political Geography by G. Etzel Pearcy and Russell H. Fifield and Associates. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. New York. c 1948. 5th Printing May 1951. P. 85.

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USSR COUNTRY NOTES
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley MA 02181

Based on map by U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.
January 1985. No scale of miles was provided.

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